

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

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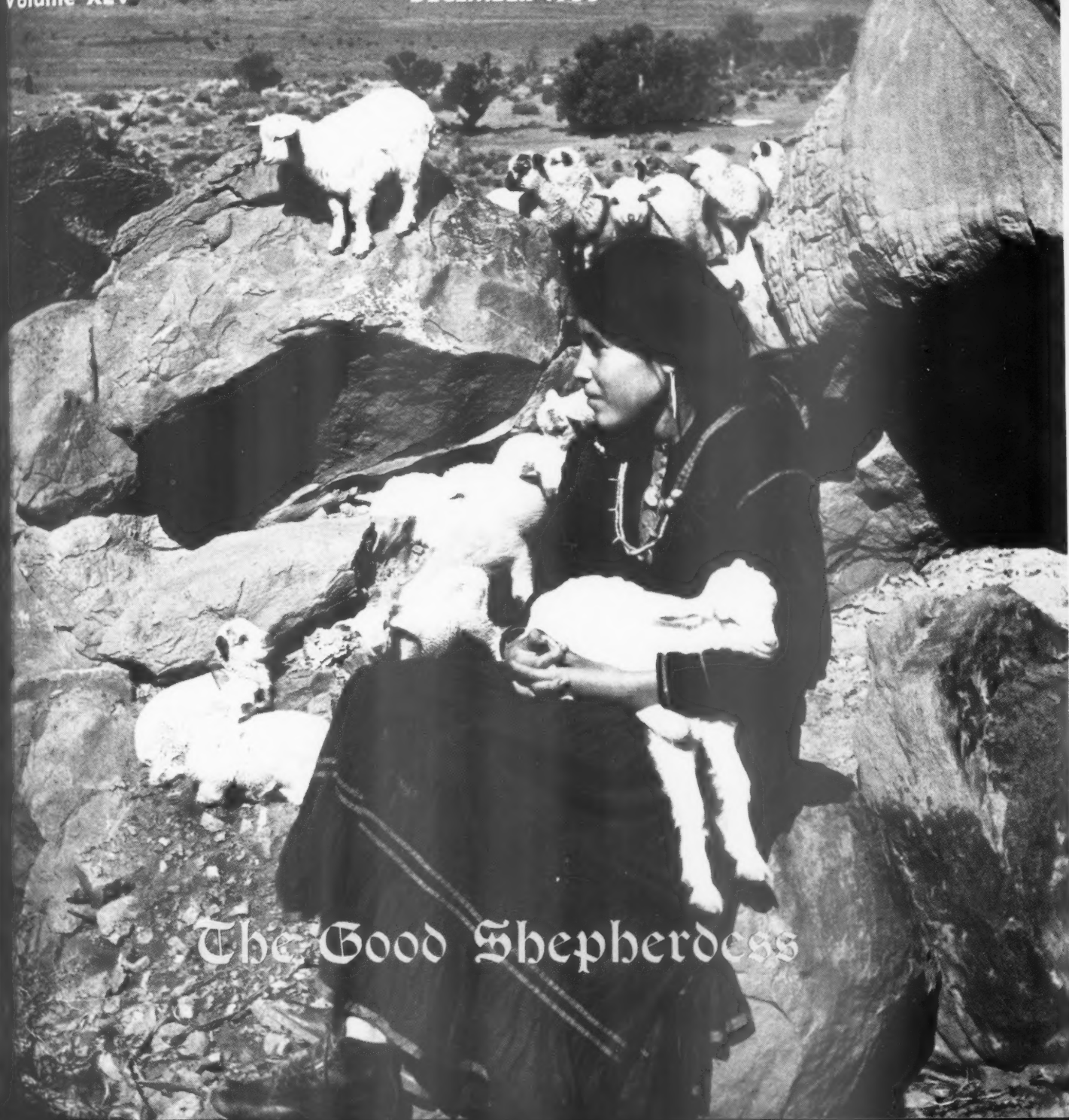
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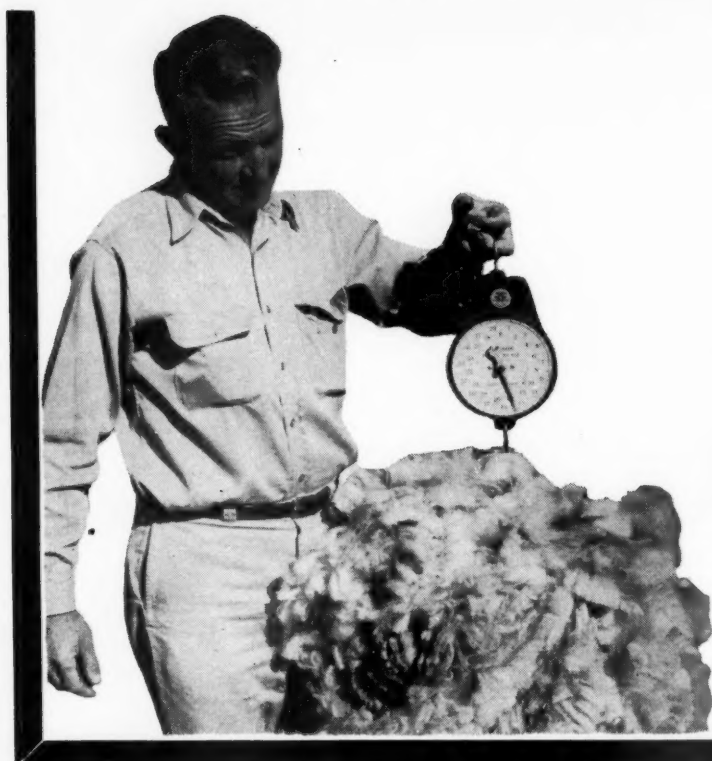
Volume XLV

DECEMBER 1955

Number 12

The Good Shepherdess





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# Holiday Greetings



**You'll Read**

## In This Issue

### STATE CONVENTIONS:

A complete rundown of all the State conventions which had been concluded at press time (Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota) appears in this issue beginning on page 12. Resolutions passed at these conventions and a report of the California mid-year Board of Directors' meeting can be found in the State Convention Report section.

### A BRIGHTER FUTURE?

Developments and activities that may lead to a brighter future for the sheep industry are fully reported on in this issue beginning on page 6. Then on

page 7, you can read of the activities of the USDA's Wool Advisory Committee and also of latest ASPC activities and developments.

### SHEEPHERDER SAM:

Especially suitable for this issue are the two wintry Sheepherder Sam cartoons on page 7 and page 44. We think that you'll like them, and you'll be seeing more of them in coming issues of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

### "THE CHAMELEON ANGEL":

Christmas time is a time of faith and hope. The story appearing on pages 20 and 21 in this

issue "The Chameleon Angel" depicts this type of faith very clearly. Chris and Assistant Editor Ted Capener combined efforts to bring this story to you readers. We hope you'll like it.

### FACTS ON SOCIAL SECURITY:

Becoming increasingly more important to people in agriculture is the problem of handling social security payments. Find out what you should know about Social Security on page 43.

### THIS MONTH'S QUIZ:

An interesting question: "What should be the relation in price per pound between ewe lambs and yearling ewes of the same quality?" is discussed in This Month's Quiz on page 37.

### PLAN NOW TO ATTEND YOUR NWGA CONVENTION:

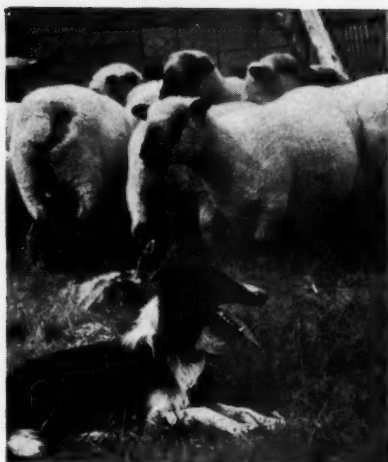
Now is the time for you to be making plans to come to the 91st convention of Your National Wool Growers Association. The convention will be held in Fort Worth, Texas from January 23 to 26. You can read further details and find a reservation blank on pages 10 and 11. Watch for the January issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER—our special convention issue. It will contain a candid history of the sheep industry in Texas, a tentative program of the 91st NWGA convention, and a special convention color section plus many other interesting features and advertisements.

### A TOAST TO STOCKMEN:

Dr. M. E. Ensminger, Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the State College of Washington, has offered a special Yuletide Season toast to livestockmen. Read this tribute on page 26 in this issue.







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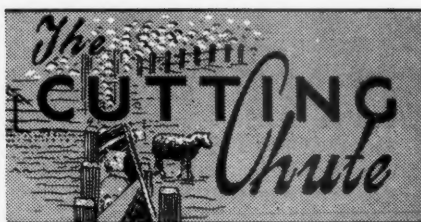
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## USDA PURCHASES LARD

On November 9, the USDA contracted to buy 1,915,200 pounds of lard—the first purchase under its pork products buying program aimed at strengthening hog prices.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson stated that he thought the buying program has already helped the hog market both psychologically and pricewise. He said that he doubted the Government would take on a cattle purchase program like the one for pork.

## DROUGHT AREAS EXTENDED

Fifteen additional counties or parts of counties have been added to the list of drought areas in which eligible farmers and stockmen may obtain certain feed grains at a reduced price. The counties are in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Texas.

There are now 70 counties in seven States so designated as a result of drought or hurricane damage. The other two States are North Carolina and Nevada. At this time last year, 918 counties in 17 States were under drought disaster designation.

## DR. ELTING JOINS A.R.S.

Dr. E. C. Elting, the top USDA experiment station officer, has been made a deputy administrator in the Agricultural Research Service.

Dr. Elting joins Dr. George W. Irving, Jr., in charge of Federal research activities and Dr. M. R. Clarkson, who heads crop and livestock regulatory work.

Appropriation of Federal funds for research grants to State agricultural experiment stations has doubled in the last two years, and is now about \$25 million yearly. Dr. Elting's appointment reflects the size of this research program and the importance attached to cooperative relations between the USDA and State land grant schools.

## MEAT PRODUCTION RECORD

Meat produced under Federal inspection set a new record for the first week in November, according to a USDA

report. Production for that week is estimated at 468 million pounds, three percent above a week earlier and 13 percent above the same week a year ago.

The increase was due to increased hog slaughter, a record for the week and the higher average weight of hogs. Pork production for the week ended November 5 was 216.3 million pounds, compared to 200.7 million the week before and 176.3 million pounds a year ago.

## PSYA SUSPENSION RULED

Suspension of the registration of Harry C. Daniels, livestock commission man doing business as Harry C. Daniels & Co., at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, National Stock Yards, Illinois, was ordered on November 3 by the Judicial Officer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under authority of the Packers and Stockyards Act. The suspension is for four months, beginning 20 days after service.

The principal findings were that Daniels (1) used for his own purposes the proceeds from the sale of livestock consigned to him for sale on a commission basis, (2) over-charged consignors for feed, and (3) failed to render reasonable selling service in the sale of cattle.

## NEW MEXICO CONTEST

A contest to promote the consumption of meat among children and teenagers is now under way in New Mexico.

A \$200 scholarship to New Mexico A&M College will be given to the New Mexico school boy or girl who develops the winning poster in the State Meat Promotion Campaign, held during November and December.

New Mexico school teachers will provide students with entry blanks, instructions and other contest material.

## BRED EWE SALE

The Colorado Wool Growers Association is sponsoring its 3rd Annual Bred Ewe Sale in conjunction with the National Western Stock Show, January 18, 1956, according to Dale E. Gillan, secretary of the Association.

All popular breeds will be represented at this non-profit sale, at which all expenses are underwritten by consignors.

Floyd Shumaker, Arapahoe County 4-H Club Agent, Littleton, Colorado, will serve as sales manager.

The National Wool Grower



## LARGER FARM MORTGAGES

Farm owners were obtaining farm mortgages averaging \$1,100 larger in the first six months of 1955 compared with the first half of 1954, according to estimates on farm mortgage recordings compiled by the Farm Credit Administration.

The average size mortgage recorded this year by all lenders was \$7,050 compared with \$5,990 last year, T. A. Maxwell, Deputy Governor and Director of Land Bank Service, Farm Credit Administration, announced.

Farm owners obtained the largest number of farm mortgage loans since 1951 and the largest amount of loans since these estimates were started in 1934. The amount, \$1.3 billion, compares with \$1 billion in the first half of 1954.

Commercial banks accounted for the largest proportion of the \$1.3 billion of any lender—24 percent. Individuals provided 23 percent; insurance companies, 22 percent; the 12 Federal land banks, 20 percent; and miscellaneous lenders, 11 percent.

## THE TETON WILDERNESS

More than half a million acres within the Teton National Forest in western Wyoming has been designated by the USDA as the Teton Wilderness Area.

The Teton Wilderness Area straddles the Continental Divide and is adjacent to Yellowstone National Park. The USDA will manage the 563,000-acres so as to preserve its natural primitive conditions. No roads, sales of timber, or other activities contrary to this objective will be authorized. The

area is extensively used by recreationists who prefer back-country wilderness unspoiled by artificial influences.

The Teton Wilderness Area will be part of a system of nearly 80 areas totaling more than 14 million acres within the national forests which the Department of Agriculture has set aside for preservation as wilderness area.

## BLM PAYMENTS SET RECORD

Twenty-six States and Alaska recently divided the largest collection of mineral, grazing, public land sale, and timber sale receipts from Federal lands in Bureau of Land Management history, according to Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

Checks totaling over \$13 million are being presented by BLM officials to the Governors or treasurers of the respective States and Territory, BLM Director Edward Woosley said.

The total compares with a previous record high of over \$11½ million which occurred in fiscal year 1954.

Bulk of the payments to the States consisted of \$12½ million in bonuses, royalties, and rentals from the mineral leasing of public domain lands, acquired lands, and privately owned lands in which the minerals are reserved to the Federal Government.

## GATH BROTHERS WIN BELL

A gold bell given by the "Sheep Breeder" magazine was won by Gath Brothers of Turner, Oregon at the conclusion of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition for their pen of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs. These Suffolks were shown against all other breeds and were adjudged the best young flock of the show.



A collection of Fifty of the funniest cartoons from the "Shepherd Sam" series running currently in The Salt Lake Tribune.

"As Western as Sagebrush."

Drawn by a former shepherd and well-known Western artist, Chris Jensen. Everyone who is a shepherd, or who knows shepherders will enjoy this book.

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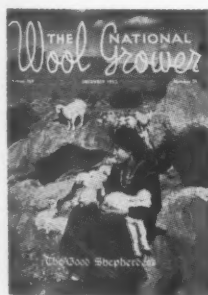
## STANCO SALT

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Salt Lake City 1, Utah

## about our Cover



"HE shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young." This was the way the Prophet Isaiah foretold the coming of Christ, whose birthday we celebrate this month. We are using this little Navajo Indian girl, tending her lambs in a rocky corral and against a

background of great sandstone buttes of Monument Valley in northern Arizona, to convey Christmas greetings to you:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

(The picture is the work of the famous photographer, Josef Muench of Santa Barbara, California.)

## Pendleton

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Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# RESEARCH NEWS

"Money spent for supplemental feeding of ewes a few weeks before lambing and a month after lambing is more than repaid in a larger crop of stronger, healthier lambs," according to University of California Animal Husbandry Specialist Donald T. Torell.

During the period of gestation and lactation when ewes need good rations most the amount and quality of range forage is at its lowest point. The University of California Hopland Field Station uses a self-fed mixture of 40 percent cottonseed meal, 40 percent barley, and 20 percent salt to correct this deficiency.

South African wool growers have been quick to challenge a claim by a United Kingdom scientist that healthy sheep sleep little, if at all, and that if sleep did occur it could only be very light, according to an International Wool Secretariat news release.

Repudiating Dr. Clive Bach's statement that sheep don't sleep, farmers all over the Union wrote that sheep not only sleep, but are very fond of it. Sometimes they slumber so deeply they can be rolled over or picked up without awakening. The favorite time for a nap is in the earlier part of the night or towards sunrise, and the sheep first lull themselves to sleep by chewing the cud, the farmers stated.

Output on a huge belt of farm land in Australia may be increased by at least £20 million (nearly \$45 million) a year as a result of a scientific discovery, according to an I. W. S. report from Melbourne.

Australian agricultural officials have proved in a series of tests that the trace element molybdenum can increase the sheep carrying capacity of pasture land by at least 400 percent.

Molybdenum was added to the soil in the proportion of only two ounces costing three shillings (33½ cents) an acre. As a result land which had carried only one sheep to two acres was able to carry two sheep to the acre.

Farmers on the north coast of New South Wales will probably be the first in Australia to have hot water on their farms heated by the rays of the sun. Experiments with solar heaters are being carried out on two farms. If they are successful it is expected that the

ray system will be widely adopted by district farmers.

The heaters have been designed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), and have been obtained with funds from the Australian dairy industry extension grant. Reflectors to catch the sun's rays are placed on the roof of the dairy, and the hot water is reticulated to a tank and stored until required.

A U. S. wool expert, who has been touring Australia for five months, commented in Sydney that he had seen only five rabbits in all that time. He said that he had often heard of the ravages of the rabbit and of how it had overrun Australia, but now it appeared that myxomatosis had miraculously wiped out hundreds of millions of rabbits.

The traveler is Professor Alexander Johnston, wool specialist at the University of Wyoming, and Fulbright lecturer in the School of Wool Technology at the Sydney Technical College. Professor Johnston added that nowadays the Australian wool grower had developed sheep which produced a quality of wool above that of all other sheep in the world.

—Australian Consulate General Release

The best insurance against human-killer atherosclerosis, which is responsible for 25 percent of all deaths in the United States, may be a balanced diet adequate in fats, protein, minerals and vitamins, according to F. A. Kummerow, Ph.D., of the University of Illinois.

The food chemist stated in an article in "Food and Nutrition News," that such a diet would include animal fats because meat products, milk and eggs serve as the best sources of these essential nutrients.

The term atherosclerosis refers to deposits of fatty substances in the arteries which slow down the flow of blood and often lead to coronary thrombosis.

Good grass or corn silage may be used to winter pregnant ewes, if there is not enough pasture, according to Ivan Watson, extension animal husbandman at New Mexico A&M College.

"Eight to 12 pounds daily is the recommended allowance per head. How-

ever, it is better to include at least a pound of dry roughage in the ration in place of 2½ to three pounds of silage," Watson says. "Do not feed moldy or frozen silage because either tends to cause digestive disturbances in pregnant ewes."

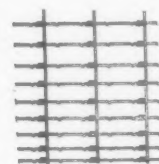
After fall and winter grazing is no longer available, adequate roughage plus a half-pound of grain per ewe daily should be fed before lambing and a pound after lambing until spring pasture becomes available.

## protect your sheep with

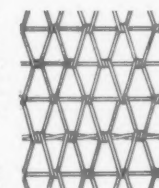


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## Here are some items that may bring brighter future

IT would be a very fine thing if we could pass out to every sheepman a little Christmas box containing the solution to all his problems, economic and otherwise. Unfortunately, we can't do that. The next best thing is to point up some items that may lead to a brighter future.

First comes the incentive payment program. It is, of course, too bad that the industry has had to go through the transition period between a loan and a direct payment program when wool prices, both world and domestic, were falling. Since the incentive payments have not yet been received it is difficult to appraise their value. But next year at this time with the first payments at hand, it does not seem out of line to say the outlook will be entirely different. Certainly 50 million dollars—the USDA's rough estimate of what the payments will total for the first year—cannot be injected into an industry without having beneficial effect.

Second, the wool stockpile accumulated under the loan program is now being whittled down instead of being built up. It is the hope of the wool industry that the prices at which these wools are sold can be maintained at a high enough level to prevent further drops in the open market.

Third, through the National Wool Act the present tariff on raw wool has been protected against reduction.

Fourth, by activating Section 708 of the Wool Act and setting up the ASPC, you have set in motion a broad advertising and promotion program that should have a far-reaching effect on the markets for both wool and lamb.

Last, but not least, is the importance of the research now under way or contemplated.

While the present era has commonly and quite naturally been designated the Atomic Age or the Jet Era, it could properly be referred to as the time of great scientific research. That we are in such a period is evident from the cry for more scientists. A recent headline in a local paper blamed the schools for the lack of scientists. Our interest is not in placing the blame for the lack,

but in the fact that there is a lack. For it points up the demand for scientists and that in turn indicates the great expansion in research, founded on general recognition of need for it.

Now where does the sheep industry fit into this program? We should not have asked that question because we cannot answer it properly here. It would be too lengthy. We can, however, refer you to articles in this issue which will give you an idea of what is going on in research. One has to do with lamb studies in preparation for the promotion and advertising work of the ASPC (page 8). The other covers recommendations recently made by the Wool Research Advisory Committee of the USDA for future research on wool (page 7).

The Advisory Committee's first recommendation—a comprehensive new program of research to help sheep raisers increase the value of their wool through improved breeding and management practices—indicates just how broad and helpful the objectives of these research programs are.

Studies on how the natural characteristics of wool may be improved by the development of such factors as resistance to shrinkage and research on reliable objective methods for uniform measurement of wool fiber are some of the other recommendations. Studies are also under way on how wool, through preparation for market and otherwise, may be handled more easily by processors.

Research projects also include improved animal nutrition and disease problems.

Sheepmen are somewhat familiar with the research work done by the Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service because they have representatives on the Livestock Research and Marketing Advisory Committee, the Wool Research Advisory Committee and the Wool Merchandising Advisory Committee.

All segments of the industries concerned have representatives on these committees. We believe it is customary for the various industry branches to

suggest the names of those who would represent them competently, but the Secretary of Agriculture does the actual appointing of the committee members.

Committees are called to Washington at least once a year. They take with them first-hand knowledge of industry problems in which research and marketing studies would be most helpful. For their study and action, officials of the USDA prepare progress reports on projects under way and proposals for future research activities. The committee analyzes this material and on it base their recommendations for adjustment in any current programs and on future projects. Final selection of the projects lies with the USDA.

This research and experimental work is done largely in the plants or laboratories operated by the USDA itself: Beltsville, Maryland; Denver, Colorado; Albany, California, and Dubois, Idaho. The USDA also makes use of the Lowell Technological Institute Research Foundation, the Princeton Textile Research Institute and other similar agencies.

Considerable research is also done by the experiment stations, universities and colleges throughout the land. The extent of this research work is not generally known. For example, we were very much surprised to see listed in the delegates to the International Wool Conference held this past summer at Australia the names of two members of the faculty of the University of Utah.

The International Wool Conference in itself revealed the breadth and scope of present research on wool in different parts of the world. In that conference again was recognition of the need for continuing and expanding wool research so that the claim "Nothing measures up to wool" may continue to be substantiated by facts and used in the increasing intensity of competition from synthetic fibers. (A report of this conference will be one of the features of the National Convention in Fort Worth, Texas January 23-26).

We should also add that many privately owned commercial plants do considerable research of benefit to the livestock industry.

But research is slow and painstaking work. There is no clear cut path to the end result. Then when a definite and reliable conclusion is reached comes the great difficulty of widespread dissemination of the information in language that the average person can understand.

This is particularly true in connection with such a complex item as the wool fiber. We believe, however, there is a general awareness of this problem which should lead to improvement.

And above all there should be a willingness to put into practice the beneficial results of research, which entails overcoming the very human element of resistance to change.

While research, of course, does not offer immediate relief, it does give a brighter outlook to the future of the sheep industry.

May the spirit of Christmas be with you all.

—I. Y.

## Wool Advisory Group Recommends Research

A comprehensive new program of research to help sheep raisers increase the value of their wool through improved breeding and management practices was endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its meeting in Washington, October 24-25.

The committee agreed that this program, along with expanded chemical and physical investigations of wool-fiber properties and processing techniques, and marketing studies of wool-handling methods to help growers furnish more usable wool to processors, were among the top-priority needs in wool research.

Established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the committee meets annually. Its detailed recommendations for USDA wool research in fiscal year 1958, discussed at the meeting, are to be submitted to the Department in the next few weeks.

J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Wyoming, announced his retirement as chairman and member of the committee at the close of the final day's session. He had served as chairman since the committee was first established in 1947. Committee members elected John H. Breckenridge, sheep raiser of Twin Falls, Idaho, and president of the National Wool Growers Association, as the new chairman. Dr. James F. Wilson of the University of California's Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis, Calif., was reelected vice-chairman.

Specific areas of research in which the committee favored new or expanded work by the Department included the following:

Determination of how sheep-management practices affect the amount and

kinds of vegetable matter in wool, which causes difficulties in processing.

Basic and applied research on wool fibers that will lead to improvements in wool's natural characteristics, such as resistance to shrinking, improved bleaching, and superior resistance to heat deterioration.

Development of reliable objective methods for uniform measurement of wool-fiber properties.

Study of how methods of preparing wool for market influence the grade of grease wool and the quality of processed wool.

Investigations of the physical characteristics of grease wool and their effects on the quality of processed wool and wool products.

Determining the feasibility of expanding market-news reporting of wool prices to include reports on sales in producing areas.

Conducting surveys to determine the effectiveness of merchandising practices used in selling wool products in retail stores, and to determine consumer preferences for wool relative to other fibers in household furnishings.

Improvement of statistical and reporting services of interest to wool growers and processors, and expansion of marketing educational programs, including visual demonstrations for growers of manufacturing defects traceable to particular conditions or practices.

Committee members attending the meeting, in addition to J. B. Wilson, John H. Breckenridge, and Dr. James F. Wilson, were: Arthur R. Jewell, Idle-Ease Farms, Centerburg, Ohio; Carl J. Nadasdy, general manager, Co-operative Wool Growers, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Nichols, Jr., senior vice president, Nichols and Company, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Robert W. Reid, Hillsboro, N. M.; Loyd Sorensen, Elko, Nev.; and Dr. Werner von Bergen, director of research, Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J. Executive secretary of the committee is Henry W. Marston of the Department's Agricultural Research Service.

### SHEPHERDER SAM



"On days like this I wish I was smart enough to spell Rambouillet, instead of herding them."

## ASPC Secures Loan; Plans First Campaign

PLANS for lamb promotion and advertising under the American Sheep Producers Council are taking shape. The San Francisco advertising firm of Botsford, Constantine and Gardner, selected to handle this program, has been exploring in all parts of the United States the possibilities of research and ideas for lamb promotion. The Council staff has also been assisting in this preliminary work.

Again the USDA has been most helpful in research studies to assist in finding out (1) the consumer acceptability of lamb, (2) the availability of lamb in retail stores, and (3) the distribution of the product throughout the United States. A bench mark in Cleveland, Ohio has been established and it is anticipated that a pilot program will be carried on in that city if approved by the Board of Directors.

### Wool Promotion Activities

With respect to the wool promotion aspect of the Council's activities, consideration will be given by the Board of Directors to supplementing the work of the presently organized wool promotion program being carried on through the American Wool Council and The Wool Bureau.

Council President G. N. Winder's financial standing has made it possible to secure a line of credit of \$250,000 for the interim period, September 12, 1955 through June 30, 1956, from the Colorado National Bank of Denver. By the middle of next year it is expected that funds provided through the activation of Section 708 will be available.

An administrative budget not to exceed \$75,000 for the interim period has been authorized by the ASPC Board of Directors and approved by Secretary Benson.

### Meeting Scheduled

President Winder has called the next meeting of the Board of Directors at the offices of the Council in Denver, for December 12 and 13, at which time the proposals for programs for the intermediate period and suggestions for a long-range program will be presented by Botsford, Constantine & Gardner on lamb and by President Steiwer of the American Wool Council and President Max Schmitt of The Wool Bureau on wool.

Following this meeting it is planned, as a result of the presentations made, that program dockets will be submitted

to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval, and it is assumed that some parts of the promotion effort will be under way shortly after the first of the new year.

The American Sheep Producers Council recently released a statement of appreciation to Secretary Benson and all his aides who made possible the institution of this promotion program. Particular appreciation was expressed to the 3,000-odd county ASC offices that received the referendum vote, tabulated and recorded the results so rapidly and efficiently, and to the 48 State offices that expedited the reports of the final outcome.

## AMS Makes Valuable Studies on Lamb

While the work territory of the American Sheep Producers Council does not include research, it has been instrumental in having some important studies on lamb set-up by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These surveys are on consumer acceptability of lamb, distribution, and retail availability.

### Consumer Acceptability

This past summer AMS conducted consumer research in Cleveland, Ohio. Its purpose was to determine, in that particular area, consumer reaction to lamb. The report on this so-called "bench mark" (the level to which future measurements will be compared) will be available to the ASPC prior to January 1.

It is then contemplated that the ASPC Board of Directors will conduct a pilot promotion program in Cleveland based on the facts brought to light by this research study.

Following a possible intensive program in Cleveland, another measurement will be taken by AMS during the height of the program now scheduled for the month of April, and again in June, the same period in which the original survey was made.

Along with these readings or checks of consumer acceptability in Cleveland, surveys will be made with respect to volume of lamb available and prices in the same region.

### Proposed Acceptability Study

It is now contemplated, subject to final approval of the ASPC Board of Directors and AMS, that a similar survey of consumer acceptability will be made in the San Joaquin Valley, California. It is probable that the city of

Fresno will be selected for this survey and that it will be made in February 1956.

This study, if made, will provide the basis for a proposed pilot promotion and advertising program for the early California lambs in the valley.

Studies on volume and prices similar to those made at Cleveland will also be made in the California area and checks made to determine the effectiveness of the programs there.

In every instance it is now thought advisable to intensify the pilot test at the height of the lamb movement but to continue with less intensive programs for some period of time after that, depending upon the results.

The object of these test and proposed test programs, of course, is to find out the most effective method by which consumers may be moved to include lamb as an essential part of their diet.

### Distribution Survey

In planning for lamb promotion and advertising in an area, one of the most vital factors which must be considered is that there will be lamb available to that area.

Therefore, the USDA is conducting a survey on the distribution of lamb for slaughter. This study is being made through and with the cooperation of the American Meat Institute, Western State Meat Packers Association, the National Independent Meat Packers Association and others.

As far as the Cleveland project is concerned, processors have definitely stated that sufficient lamb will be made available to that area.

The results of the distribution survey will give a clearer picture of how best to conduct the promotion programs.

### Retail Availability

Last on the list of three research studies of great importance to worthwhile promotion effort is that of the availability of lamb in retail stores. A pilot test has been made in 236 retail food stores across the country. The results were such that it was felt desirable to broaden the project materially and on October 15 a survey of 6,000 odd stores was begun.

The results of this study will show where lamb is available to the consumer, how often and at what time.

With the facts revealed by these studies on consumer acceptability, distribution, and retail availability assembled, the ASPC and its advertising agency, Botsford, Constantine and Gardner, will be able to give lamb promotion and advertising a very sound foundation.

## NATIONAL LAMB FEEDERS MEET

THE National Lamb Feeders Association, at their annual meeting in Denver, November 16-17, proposed that present Government standards of lamb grading be revised. A committee was appointed to work with the National Wool Growers Association to write new standards before or at the NWGA convention in January.

A panel discussion at the National Lamb Feeders' meeting attacked grading. Many feeders voiced the belief that they are being unduly penalized by the downgrading of lambs on technicalities that mean little or nothing to the consumer.

The feeders voted to retain the present wool incentive program and stated that any changes at the present time would lessen the confidence of both the lamb feeders and producers in the Wool Act's intent.

Paul Etchepare of Denver was elected president of the group. Other officers elected are C. W. Monier, Montgomery, Illinois, secretary-treasurer; Lester Stratton, Wentworth, South Dakota, first vice president; Leroy Getting, Sanborn, Iowa, second vice president; Dwight Heath, Lamar, Colorado, third vice president; and James Wagner, Lamar, fourth vice president.

The convention voted to continue efforts on lamb promotion and to give any aid possible to the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.

## In Memoriam:

### FRANK NOBLE BULLARD

FRANK Noble Bullard, 80, died at Woodland, California on November 2. He had been in ailing health for some time.

Mr. Bullard was one of California's most prominent sheep raisers. He and his brother, E. A. Bullard, were among the early consignors to the National Ram Sale. Their entries were made under the firm name of Bullard Brothers. They not only brought high quality Rambouillet rams to the National, but also purchased such famous rams as Butterfield's "Monarch" and "Ted." They paid \$3,000 for each of these rams. Bullard sheep won more than 300 medals and ribbons in 30 years of exhibition.

Mrs. Bullard, a daughter, two grandchildren and a great-grandson survive.





We urge you to  
**ATTEND YOUR  
 CONVENTION  
 AT FORT  
 WORTH**



ON YOUR WAY to Fort Worth, and returning, you can enjoy renewing acquaintances, and seeing many of those you know on their way to your convention, by going on Union Pacific. Connections are made at Denver, or Kansas City, with trains to and from Fort Worth.

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**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**

# PLAN TO BE AT YOUR NWGA CONVENTION

**Date: January 23-26**

**Place: Ft. Worth, Tex.**

IT'S time for you to start planning for your winter trip to the sunny southwest climate of Fort Worth, Texas, where the 91st annual convention of your National Wool Growers Association will be held on January 23, 24, 25 and 26.

A doubly-worthy program—informative and enjoyable—will include authoritative and educational panels that will delve into such pertinent matters as lamb and wool marketing problems. Sheepmen will be given ample opportunity to ask questions from the floor.

Heading the list of outstanding convention speakers will be Texas Congressman W. R. Poage. Dr. Gerald Laxer, technical director of The Wool Bureau, will speak on "Wool Science and Wool Supremacy."

"The ASPC Is Beginning to Roll" will be the title of a speech that will be given by G. N. Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.

The vice president of Safeway Stores, Inc., Rilea W. Doe, will speak on "Is It Worth Defending?" This speech will be given at the opening convention session and will deal largely with the Department of Defense and its importance.

## THE AUXILIARY

The Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association has also planned an enjoyable program for their members. One entertainment feature slated for women attending the convention will be a conducted tour to Dallas to visit the famous Neiman-Marcus southwest fashion center.

Highlight of Auxiliary activities will be the annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" fashion show, when sewing contest winners from 15 States compete for the national contest championship and a trip to Europe. National champions will be crowned in Junior and Senior divisions.

Miss Wool of Texas will also model her all-wool wardrobe as part of the annual fashion show.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

Climaxing the entertainment roster for men and women at the convention will be a social hour, banquet, floor



Pictured above is an air photo of the Fort Worth, Texas, stockyards. You can see both the Armour and Swift Packing Plants in the photo. The Fort Worth yards have led the Nation in the number of sheep slaughtered several of the past few years. Visitors to the NWGA convention will be able to visit this historic Southwest stockyard while in Fort Worth.

show and dance on the final evening of the convention, Thursday, January 26.

Following the convention, beginning on January 27, the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show will be held in Fort Worth through February 5.

This annual show is billed as the world's most complete livestock exposition. It also features rodeo at its best with nightly performances beginning on January 27. Matinees will be held from January 28 through February 5.

## SEE YOU THERE

Now is the time for you to make plans to begin your winter vacation by coming to your national convention in Fort Worth. This historic livestock town is the gateway to other beautiful southwestern spots including Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean.

The average temperature in Fort Worth the year around is 65.9 degrees, and there is normally sunshine there 270 days of the year. Sound pleasant? Well, it is!

Fill out the reservation blank on these pages and mail to the Hotel Texas. We'll see you there!

## Convention City Major U. S. Livestock Center

DELEGATES and visitors to Fort Worth for the National Wool Growers Association Convention from January 23 to 26, will meet in a city that thanks the livestock industry for its start toward metropolitan status. The first major industry to be established in the city was the big packing plants of Swift & Company and Armour & Company.

Despite the development of other major industries the livestock market and the allied businesses still make up a major source of the traffic and income for the area.

Through mid-September the total number of sheep handled here amounted to 986,257 head, assuring another year in which more than a million sheep were handled at the market.

In the past 24 years sheep receipts here have topped the million mark 15 times, counting 1955. Four years in a row, 1943-1946, more than two million head were handled. All-time record was 2,713,524 in 1945.

Texas sheep population now estimated at just about the six million mark has soared to the ten million mark and above in other years. The numbers have been sharply reduced by the drought of the past few years.

However, the sheep country is coming back fast and restocking is in full swing in most of West Texas.

While West Texas is primarily the "sheep country" in Texas, the development in recent years of farm flocks in the central and East Texas areas has been tremendous.

This year California livestock writers commented that it appeared the early western lambs were faced with competition from choice fat lambs from Texas as a permanent thing.

The past three years the early spring lamb crop has featured more choice grade lambs than ever before in history of the sheep business in the Southwest. Reason for this is the early lambing and better care that farm flocks get.

Once upon a time fat lambs from the State depended entirely on the benevolence of Nature in bringing early rains to the Far West Texas sheep country and a favorable season that happened only once in a while. It is different now and Texas farmers prize their small bunches of sheep as good money makers and a cash crop that enhances their income early in the year.

Packers like the new turn, since it provides them a steady flow of fat lambs. Slaughter of fat lambs in the past two years at Armour and Swift in the spring has been at record levels and the quality has been superb. Often 75 percent of the run on a given day would be high good and choice to prime grades. This was unheard of a few years ago.

The transition of type continues to be more and more toward the mutton type lamb, whereas years ago stockmen stressed the wool type.

Crossbreds are the choice of many ranchmen year after year and special attention is being given to the quick development of fat lambs through supplemental feeding. The "fat" market is now of concern to a much larger portion of the sheep producers and thoughtful members of the sheep clan are putting more time and effort into lamb and wool promotion than ever before.

The Fort Worth livestock market agencies have worked closely with these sheep producers and many meetings have been held in the offices of the Fort Worth Livestock Market Institute in efforts to help the industry work out problems affecting them.

A mass meeting was held September 22, at the market with ASC State and County officials to work out details for handling the wool program. This was the most recent of a series and market agencies several months ago contacted

Washington and printed and distributed forms and other matter to aid producers in this pulled wool program.

On previous occasions the market has joined with sheepmen in contesting meat grading procedure on yearling lambs, a matter that saved sheepmen millions of dollars.

Lamb promotion programs and collection of money for support of these have been actively sponsored by the market. Commission firms still meticulously check all sheep shipments to ascertain membership in the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association so that the contribution to the lamb program can be collected.

Sheepmen who visit Fort Worth dur-

ing the meetings will find lots of folks to "talk sheep" with at the Stockyards and all over town. Fort Worth business men are mindful of importance of livestock to the city and leading department stores list sheepmen as prized customers, although in many cases they live hundreds of miles away.

Directorships of the Fort Worth banks are liberally sprinkled with ranchmen and in these banks you will find officials who can talk livestock as readily as your next-ranch neighbor.

The meeting in Fort Worth should be a happy one and we hope you will come out to the stockyards. It'll be our pleasure to meet you!

—Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce

## Make Your Fort Worth Hotel Reservations Now!

### 91st Annual NWGA Convention

**JANUARY 23-26, 1956**

### Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas

Plan now to attend the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956. Convention headquarters is the Hotel Texas, and reservations are being handled direct with the Hotel. All you have to do is fill in the blank below and mail to the Reservations Department of the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth.

1955

#### RESERVATIONS DEPARTMENT

Hotel Texas  
Fort Worth, Texas

Please reserve the following accommodations for the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956:

Double-bedded Room ..... Twin-bedded Room .....

Single Room ..... Suite .....

For arrival ....., 1956; and departure....., 1956.

To be occupied by: (please list name of each occupant)

.....  
.....  
.....

(Signed).....

Address.....





Wyoming officials hold an executive session immediately following their convention. The group includes, left to right: J. Norman Stratton of Rawlins, a vice president; J. N. Igo, Cokeville, a vice president; Leonard Hay, Rock Springs, president, and Joseph Donlin, Casper, vice president. Other officers not shown are: Vice Presidents Howard Flitner, Greybull, and Francis E. Warren of Cheyenne, and Secretary J. B. Wilson, McKinley.

## Opinions Vary on Wool Act in Wyoming

**D**IFFERENT points of view on the National Wool Act made the headlines in press reports of the Wyoming convention.

President Leonard W. Hay touched off the discussion in his address. "It becomes more apparent every day," he said, "that the present Wool Act has acted as a depressant on the wool market. It has laid the entire future of the wool producing industry in the hands of Government departments. It has taught us that more than ever before we must make a concerted effort to either establish a higher duty or import quotas on woollen cloth being shipped into the United States by our low cost competition. In this connection we must also see to it that the duty on raw wool is not reduced any further."

Secretary J. B. Wilson did not agree with President Hay's statement.

"We all recognize," said Mr. Wilson, "that we have had a very serious decline in the price of wool, as compared with 1954. Many people attribute this to the Wool Act of 1954, which provides for incentive payments. I am not in agreement with this theory. If the decline had occurred only in this country, that theory might have been tenable. But, because the markets have declined throughout the world, it would not seem as though the Wool Act of 1954 was responsible for the decline in wool prices and I do not think it was responsible. Growers must remember that before this time next year, they will receive an additional payment on their 1955 wool clip, which will amount to between 37½ percent and 47½ percent of the amount for which they sold their 1955 wool clip. It is, of course, impossible at this time to tell accurately what the amount of this incentive pay-

ment will be, but my guess is the incentive payment will amount to somewhere between these percentages."

### "Incentive Plan or Nothing"

Mr. Wilson said he thought the average Wyoming wool grower vastly prefers proper tariff protection to an incentive payment. "But it must be remembered," he asserted, "that we could not get increased tariff on wool or goods, so that we were given our choice of an incentive payment plan or nothing. I think the growers were wise in accepting the incentive plan because, even though we prefer a tariff and do not like a subsidy from the Federal Government, nevertheless, it will help materially to save our industry."

Senator Frank Barrett told the Wyoming sheepmen that he was not happy with the way the Wool Act worked so far and said that it contained some inequities. He expressed the belief that its failure may be attributed to an unexpected drop in wool prices in 1955. A rising farm economy, the Senator asserted, would bring about an increase in wool prices which, in turn, would make it possible for the Wool Act to function as it was intended. "I am sure," he said, "that the Wool Act had a strong psychological effect on the lamb and old ewe market." He also pointed out that the Act gives considerable tariff protection for wool. The provision for that protection in the bill largely came about through Senator Barrett's efforts.

### Program Called "Unfair"

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney criticized the wool program as "unfair" because it "benefits the grower who

## State Convention Report

sold when prices were high and penalizes the man who sold low."

All of the speakers, however, were optimistic about the future of the sheep industry.

The National Wool Growers Association was represented at the Wyoming convention by its president, J. H. Breckenridge. His review of past and proposed future activities of the National was entitled "Milestones or Millstones."

Other distinguished speakers were Representative Keith Thomson; Fred E. Bennion, executive director, Wyoming Taxpayers Association; Howard Martley of the Fish and Wildlife Service; Dr. G. H. Good, Wyoming Livestock and Sanitary Board. Mayor Howard Leik welcomed the sheepmen and Vice President Igo responded for the growers. Beatrice Jack, president of the Women's Auxiliary, gave the annual report for that group.

The Wyoming convention is well-known for its excellent panel discussions and this year was no exception. Distinguished members of the faculty of the University of Wyoming discussed production costs, feed lot results with lambs, sheep disease research, sagebrush and halogeton control in the panel on "How the College of Agriculture serves Wyoming Growers."

### Wool Panel

Government officials and representatives of various industry segments took part in the wool panel which handled production, marketing, promotion and fabric labeling legislation. Lamb production, marketing and promotion were discussed by another panel of experts.

Edward Woozley, director of the Bureau of Land Management, other Government officials and Wyoming sheepmen discussed public land and oil royalty problems.

Recommendations of the Administration's Transportation Committee were explained by carrier officials.

At the main association event of the convention, the dinner-dance, the G. F. Swift Centennial Founders' Award was presented to Charles G. Vivion of Rawlins.

Most officers of the Wyoming Association were re-elected: President Leonard W. Hay, Vice Presidents J. N. Igo, J. Norman Stratton, Howard Flitner, and Secretary J. B. Wilson, who has served the Wyoming Association as secretary for 38 years. Joseph Donlin and Francis E. Warren were elected vice presidents replacing P. M. Cooper and Herman Werner.



Secretary J. B. Wilson told the Wyoming Association generally lower world wool markets caused U. S. price slump and not the wool incentive payment program.

### Wyoming Resolutions

Endorsed the principle of adequate tariff legislation to protect domestic labor and domestic industry; recommended proper import quotas on raw and finished products.

Opposed any proposals which would delegate to any agency, domestic or international, the power of making tariff or trade agreements in contravention of the traditional power and authority of the Congress and the ratifying power of the United States Senate.

Requested Congress to pass legislation that would provide methods of taxing that would spread the gains of good years to those of unprofitable ones on a long-term basis; asked for legislation that would permit the involuntary conversion of livestock for tax purposes due to drought conditions, retroactive to 1953.

Endorsed and reaffirmed the action of the State Livestock and Sanitary Board in regard to scabies control and urged continued vigilance in this regard.

Strongly urged a concentrated preventative and research program against poisonous and noxious weeds.

Endorsed the principles embodied in Senate Bill 2548—as passed by the 83rd Senate and urged its early passage by Congress.

Stated that present coyote control measures are inadequate and urged that all methods should be exerted for future eradication.

Reaffirmed past position that the Wyoming Wool Growers Association is strictly a non-partisan organization.

Asked the State Game and Fish Commission, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to establish, publicly announce and maintain a definite number of game animals on specific areas of the range and on a sound management basis.

Recommended the passage of legislation which would give the States 90 percent of the mineral royalties, with the further provision that one percent of the total mineral production and rentals go to and be permanently attached to the surface land.

To prevent serious damage caused by seismograph operations, urged that both land owners and the Bureau of Land Management require permits in advance from

the geophysical crews as prepared jointly with the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association; urged that bladed roads and surface damage be held to a minimum, particularly to avoid the spread of halogation.

Urged that the Livestock Reservoir and Spreader Dam clause be retained and remain intact in all existing interstate water compacts and be included in all future compacts.

Recommended that legal authorization be given private, State and Federal loan agencies to insure the opportunity for long-term financing so necessary to the livestock industry.

Endorsed the continuance of the Wool Products Labeling Act, and further endorsed legislation providing for the proper labeling of fiber content of all fabrics, as contemplated by S. 2727.

Urged the Commodity Credit Corporation to maintain a firm selling policy with upset prices reflecting the maximum possible market values in the disposition of the wool stockpile; pointed to the success of the auction method of selling wool in the rest of the world.

Urged that all those eligible for drought relief be treated on an equal basis.

Extended deepest sympathy to the families of members who have passed away during the year.

Thanked all those who helped to make the convention a successful event.

## Wahlfeldt Elected New South Dakota Leader

HENRY Wahlfeldt of Newell was chosen by the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association to serve as president during the coming year. He succeeds Edward Waara of Buffalo.

R. A. Smiley of Belle Fourche is the new vice president and H. J. Devereaux of Rapid City was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Waara was named to the association's Board of Directors.

The selection of officers was made at the concluding session of a very good two-day convention at Belle Fourche, October 28-29. The address of President J. H. Breckenridge of the National Wool Growers Association, warning sheepmen of the strong efforts being made to "nibble away" at their protective tariff, received very close attention. Forest grazing, legislation, modification of lamb grading specifications, saving the Wool Products Labeling Act, need for extended research on sheep disease problems were also included in President Breckenridge's outline of future activities of the National Association.

Representative E. Y. Berry told South Dakota sheepmen that the "self help" wool and lamb promotion is "sound and practical" and will serve the industry until tariff obstacles are overcome. Through advertising and promotion he believed the industry would be able to

## State Convention Report

alleviate many of its economic difficulties.

The Buy-American provision of the Defense Department Appropriations Act, which requires the purchase of woolen materials made from domestic wool, was referred to by Representative Berry. (Congressman Berry, as sheepmen know, is responsible for securing this protection for their industry).

Senator Francis Case said various segments of the Government were watching the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954 to see if it might serve as a guide for other programs.

### National Gas Tax

In discussing other national problems in relation to the farmers, the Senator pointed out that increasing the national gas tax to finance the proposed multi-billion dollar highway program would freeze other highway construction at present levels. Therefore, farmers and ranchers who use much gasoline in secondary road travel and off-highway work would have little gain.

More than 100 association and auxiliary members also listened to talks by Secretary J. B. Wilson of Wyoming Wool Growers Association and National Association Vice President Harold Josenal of Casper, Wyoming.

Discussions on feeding and management problems were led by James K. Lewis of the Animal Husbandry Department of the South Dakota State College and J. L. Van Horn of the Department of Animal Industry of Montana State College.

### Disease Problems

Sheep disease problems were treated by Dr. W. F. Waddell of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Disease and Dr. R. L. Evinger of the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board. Harold Haecker of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reviewed predator control work in South Dakota.

F. W. ImMasche, deputy director of the Commodity Stabilization Division, USDA, talked about the operation of the incentive payment program.

The steps taken from the time a flock of lambs is purchased until the meat is sold in the market were outlined by John J. Heckman, head of Armour and Company's lamb and calf division. His talk was illustrated by color slides.

Auxiliary work was covered by Mrs. Ed Marty of Spearfish, retiring president; Mrs. Leroy Clarkson of Belle Fourche, incoming president, and Mrs. Rudie Mick of St. Onge, first vice pres-





South Dakota officers confer with NWGA President John Breckenridge at annual meeting. Left to right, Mr. Breckenridge, Edward Waara of Buffalo, retiring president; Harry J. Devereaux of Rapid City, secretary-treasurer; Henry Wahlfeldt of Newell, incoming president.

ident of the National Women's Auxiliary. A very interesting report on the sewing contest winners' trip to Europe was given by Miss Mary North, director of the Home Sewing Contest for The Wool Bureau.

President Waara called the convention to order, the address of welcome was given by K. F. Olsen, president of the Chamber of Commerce and the response by Vice President Henry Wahlfeldt.

Two colored motion pictures recently released by the National Livestock and Meat Board were featured as convention openers.

### Predator and Rodent Control

South Dakota is considerably concerned with the coyote and prairie dog menace that results from no control on Federally owned lands. By resolution the convention petitioned Congress to "re-examine predator and rodent control on Federal lands with the Fish and Wildlife Service and Federal land agencies with the view of attaining predator and rodent control on Federal lands equal to that on adjacent privately owned lands."

"We get excellent control on coyotes on privately owned lands in South Dakota," Secretary H. J. Devereaux states, "but the breeding grounds maintained by the Federal Government in the National Forests and on the Indian reservations to some extent repopulates the areas because we don't have adequate control. This also applies to rodents. Particularly offensive are prairie dogs that come off the Indian reservation on to privately owned lands adjacent to them and then spread out unless a continuous battle is carried on."

Other resolutions passed by South

Dakota thanked all those who had assisted in making the convention successful. The Ladies' Auxiliary also received praise for their untiring efforts in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and other promotion of wool, lamb and mutton.

## Oregon Group Elects Arrien; Tours Mill

**M**EMBERS of the Oregon Wool Growers Association at their 60th annual convention unanimously elected Julian Arrien, Vale, Oregon, as their new president. He succeeds John V. Withers of Paisley, Oregon.

Replacing Arrien as vice president is Guy Arbogast of Condon, Oregon. J. P. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon, was reelected secretary of the group.

Selected to act as Oregon's delegate to the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., was W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon.

A very full convention program occupied the delegates' time at the three-day meeting held in Portland's Imperial Hotel on November 10, 11 and 12.

On the first day of the convention, a special guided tour through the Pendleton Woolen Mills Scouring and Grading Plant was taken. Committee meetings were held that afternoon.

The opening general convention session included speeches by President John V. Withers, Secretary J. P. Steiwer and John H. Breckenridge, president of the National Wool Growers Association. The invocation was given by Rev. Dwight Townsen, Pastor, Rockwood Methodist Church, Gresham, Oregon.

## State Convention Report

Other highlights of the convention were "The Lamb Situation in 1955" panel and the "Government Wool Program and its Effects" panel.

"The Application of Section 708 of the 1954 Wool Act" was the title of a speech given by G. N. Winder, Denver, Colorado, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.

Presentation of the G. F. Swift Centennial Founders Award was made to George Ward of Shaniko, Oregon, by C. R. Pritchard, manager of the Swift and Company plant in North Portland.

A buffet dinner on the evening of Friday, November 11, featured a floor show starring Eddy Peabody, Yogi Yorgesson and the Double Daters.

### PUBLIC LANDS AND GRAZING

Voiced belief that more Federal money is needed to build up Federal range land for the needs of a growing population. Recommended that range reseeding funds authorized by the Anderson Mansfield Act for revegetation work on National Forests be provided to start range reseeding work and gradually step it up to the authorized three million dollars a year.

Recommended Federal mining laws be further amended to allow 1/2 interest in favor of land owners for any and all minerals taken from private land where mineral rights are reserved by the Government.

Recommended an annual appropriation of \$250,000 to be used by the Forest Service Experiment Stations in the 11 western States in cooperation with the State Game Departments for research on game-livestock competition and for range improvement.

Complimented the Portland Chamber of Commerce on its "Grass is Gold" program, which effectively brings attention to the range and pasture business so important to the State of Oregon.

Recommended passage of the Hope-Aiken bill, the latest version of the stockmen's effort to coordinate Federal grazing.

### PREDATORY ANIMALS AND DOG CONTROL

Voiced hope that the Federal Government would carry its proportionate share of the expense of controlling predatory animals and injurious rodents. Said that during the past 10 years Government funds for this purpose have been reduced 12 percent, and operation costs have doubled, and these additional costs have been financed by local governments and livestock associations, who at the present time are financing approximately 80 percent of the expenditures of the predator-rodent control projects in the State of Oregon.

Said that 51.8 percent of the land area is Federally owned, and much of the effort of local governments and livestock associations to control predators and rodents is nullified by the reinfestations of Federally owned and controlled lands because of inadequate financial resources available to the Fish and Wildlife Service to rightfully assume its cooperative responsibility.

Recommended that the Oregon congressional delegates and the director of the Bureau of the Budget be requested to give recognition to the need for increasing the Federal share of the cost of this program through augmentation of the budgetary allotments for this important function.

The National Wool Grower





Julian Arrien, recently elected president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

Recommended that every sheepmen report predatory sheep losses by date and place to the local trapper or county agent and that losses on National Forests be reported directly to the District Ranger.

#### SANITATION AND DISEASE CONTROL

Commended the State Department of Agriculture for their effort in revising the Oregon Livestock Disease Control Laws so that sheepmen can now receive indemnity for sheep condemned by the State Department of Agriculture for disease control purposes.

Commended the Oregon State College for research work that has been done in sheep parasite and disease control, and urged continuance of this research.

Commended Oregon State Department of Agriculture and adjoining States for their cooperative efforts in disease control.

Commended Vibriosis Committee of the National Wool Growers Association for the research they are encouraging in several western States on vibriosis control.

#### LEGISLATION, TAXATION AND TRANSPORTATION

Went on record supporting the petition for suspension of a reduction of 50 cents per hundred in carload rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from midwest to Pacific Coast points.

Recommended to the railroads that they examine their methods of handling perishable livestock, like fat lambs, so that they move toward the market as soon after loading as possible.

Requested that the Secretary of Agriculture investigate the operations of the grease wool futures market, or the wool top futures market in an effort to determine if these operations do or do not have a detrimental effect on the cash wool market.

Voiced belief that the Wool Products Labeling Act has been of great benefit to the buying public and the wool growing and manufacturing industry. Voiced strong opposition to any attempts to repeal the act or weaken it by amendments.

#### GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Acknowledged the helpfulness of sheep shearing schools sponsored by the Oregon State College Extension Service and the Sunbeam Corporation, in training new shearers and stimulating interest in better preparation of wool for market.

Commended officers and members of the Women's Auxiliary to the Oregon Wool Growers Association for their effective support of the sheep industry.

Expressed appreciation to Clarence Bishop and the Pendleton Woolen Mills for their continued support of the sheep industry.

Expressed appreciation for the efforts of

former association secretary, Vic Johnson, and his wife Alice.

Expressed appreciation to officers and everyone else who helped make this such a successful convention.

#### LAMB COMMITTEE

Commended the work of the National Wool Growers Association and other producer organizations for activating Section 708 of the National Wool Act with its one cent per pound deduction from incentive payments to carry on greatly augmented promotion work on lamb and wool.

#### WOOL COMMITTEE

Urged that officers keep a sharp eye on the CCC wool selling policy and make immediate protest if this policy should result in sales of wool at prices below current market levels.

Reaffirmed position that U. S. sheep industry should be protected by an adequate tariff on wool and lambs. Also urged that ad valorem duties on imported wool yarn and cloth be increased and maintained so that American mills can pay adequate wages and operate at a profit.

Urged that import quota system for wool be given further study to determine if it would be feasible to impose for domestic protection.

Commended the Honorable Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, for his prompt announcement of the 1956 incentive payment level of 62 cents. His action tended to stabilize the industry and restore confidence to growers.

Urged Oregon Association give hearty endorsement to The Wool Bureau's program. Congratulated The Wool Bureau on their fine efforts.

## Little Elected Leader Of Idaho Association

JOHN W. Noh of Kimberly, who has led the Idaho Wool Growers Association the past three years, was succeeded by Vice President Andrew D. Little of Howe at the organization's 63rd convention in Boise, November 6-8.

A silver service set was presented to Mr. Noh at the banquet. He will continue, with the unanimous approval of the association, as Idaho's delegate to the American Sheep Producers Council.

The new president is a member of one of Idaho's oldest and most distinguished sheep families. Wilbur F. Wilson of Hammett was selected as vice president and M. C. Claar continues as secretary-treasurer.

Although growers are considerably disturbed over their business, Secretary Claar reports that over 300 attended the convention, indicating their faithfulness to the organization.

Committee discussions were held on the evening of the 6th. Some 112 members served on the committees who worked late and hard to shape up the reports.

The great interest of sheepmen on the

## State Convention Report



Idaho Association members gift their outgoing president, John W. Noh, with a silver service. Ray W. Lincoln makes presentation at banquet.

practical side of the business was shown in the discussion brought out by a talk on "Cutting Cost by Disease Prevention" given by Dr. E. A. Tunnicliff, head of the Veterinary and Research Laboratory at Bozeman, Montana. This address was a major feature of the opening convention session.

The president's address, the secretary's report and the review of auxiliary activities by Mrs. J. W. Robertson were also a part of the opening meeting. The address of welcome was given by Mayor R. E. Edlefsen of Boise and the response by Walter D. Bennett of Mountain Home.

Top speakers at other sessions included Idaho's U. S. Senator, H. C. Dworshak, National Wool Growers Association President J. H. Breckenridge; G. N. Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council; and Dr. James E. Kraus, dean and director of agriculture at the University of Idaho. A disease laboratory has recently been established at the Caldwell branch of the University and Dr. Kraus talked about proposed livestock disease research.

A lamb marketing forum was a convention highlight, with former President David Little as moderator. Participants were J. J. Heckman of Armour and Company; Garland Russell, Swift and Company; M. C. Goodrich, representing Ogden commission firms; Curtis L. Kemp, district supervisor, Packers and Stockyards Branch, and retail meat dealers.

Idaho's convention banquet was a fun fest. There were no speeches. The only serious items on the agenda were the presentation of the Swift founders' award to R. C. Rich (see special article) and the presentation by Ray W. Lincoln of a silver service to outgoing President John Noh. To add to the excitement and interest of the 300 diners was a drawing for an attendance prize.

#### GENERAL

Expressed appreciation of the fact that

one of their members, John H. Breckenridge, was president of the National Wool Growers Association; expressed thanks for his devotion to the problems of the industry and pledged support and confidence in his leadership.

Thanked officers of the State association for their services, particularly John W. Noh for his years of service to the Idaho organization.

Unanimously approved John W. Noh as Idaho's delegate to the American Sheep Producers Council.

Praised E. F. Rinehart who retired on June 30, 1955 as Extension Animal Husbandman, for his valuable contribution to the industry.

Paid tribute to the memory of departed wool growers for their work in behalf of the organization and particularly to the late Wallace Ulmer, president of the National Wool Growers Association.

Recommended that a committee composed of the immediate past president, the president and one selected member be appointed to bring the association's constitution and by-laws up-to-date and present the revision at the next convention for approval.

Thanked all those contributing to the success of the convention.

### LAMB MARKETING

Urged that the American Sheep Producers Council spend a larger part of the funds derived from Section 708 of the National Wool Act for advertising and promotion of lamb, inasmuch as wool is being advertised by existing agencies and the major part of the wool consumed in this country is foreign wool.

Reaffirmed stand on import tariffs and asked that present tariff of 2½ cents on mutton and 3½ cents on lamb be maintained.

Urged every grower to encourage the consumption of lamb in his locality.

Asked continuation of NWGA's study of Government grading and that they follow through with proper Government officials to secure correction of present grading inequities.

Commended Union Pacific Railroad for featuring lamb and asked that lamb be placed on their menus at all times, particularly during July and August.

Expressed concern that fat lambs may be

sold as feeders, thereby causing the grower to lose his incentive payment on them; urged the Department of Agriculture to correct any abuses in the classification of lambs at auction rings and central markets.

Commended the Ram Sale Committee for their fine conduct of Idaho sales.

Commended the California Range Association for their efforts to obtain sheep herders and urged their continuation of such efforts.

Thanked Idaho's senators and representatives, National Live Stock and Meat Board, The American Meat Institute, The University of Idaho and its staff and the Idaho State Sheep Commission for their cooperation and service to the industry.

### WOOL MARKETING

Stated belief that an adequate tariff on raw wool is the only logical, sound and permanent solution for the domestic wool industry problems.

Viewed with alarm present precarious financial position of a large part of the domestic wool manufacturing industry, and supported any movement for a higher tariff to protect them against imports of foreign processed wool.

Urged NWGA officers to see that maximum amount possible of the money raised under Section 708 of the Wool Act be spent in actual promotional work for wool.

Commended American Wool Council and The Wool Bureau for excellent promotional work in past year.

Congratulated the Women's Auxiliary to the Idaho Wool Growers Association for the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest conducted for the past seven years.

Commended the Pendleton Woolen Mills for their excellent wool promotion program.

Thanked the personnel of the University of Idaho Extension Service, the F. W. Woolworth Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company whose help is recognized as largely responsible for the sewing contest success.

Thanked those wool firms who have co-operated in making the three-mill-per-pound collection of growers' dues, and urged all handlers to make this collection on all wool handled.

### GRAZING

Commended the Bureau of Land Man-

## State Convention Report

agement for the decentralization of its administration.

Urged BLM to continue the policy of carefully scrutinizing desert land and homesteading entries to determine whether the land has a higher use than grazing before allowing the applications; urged that same policy be applied to any withdrawal of public land.

Requested that BLM press for game reduction as well as livestock reduction where surveys indicate reduction of grazing is necessary.

Approved new basis for determining grazing fees and asked that it be written into the Taylor Grazing Act.

Directed officers to appoint a committee from the area infested with Medusa rye and goatweed to contact all agencies that might be concerned with noxious plant control.

Extended thanks to Senators Dworshak and Welker for securing the \$75,000 appropriation for halogeton control.

Commended Dave Hagenbarth for his study and work on sage brush spraying in reseeding programs.

Asked State Land Board to revise their rental fees downward in keeping with present price trends in livestock.

Expressed the belief that differences between the Forest Service and the Idaho sheep industry had been minimized and localized to a point that satisfactory solution can be reached.

Went on record as supporting the passage of the Hope-Aiken bill although many of its beneficial provisions have been removed.

### TRANSPORTATION

Opposed legislation to be introduced in the next session of Congress which will greatly reduce the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and allow rail carriers the right to establish rates on their own volition.

Advocated the repeal of that portion of the Interstate Commerce Act which au-



Andrew D. Little, new Idaho president (left) receives the gavel from retiring association head, John Noh. Secretary M. C. Claar, Wilbur F. Wilson of Hammett, newly elected vice president, and NWGA President J. H. Breckenridge look on.



Another group at the Idaho Convention. Left to right, H. Alexander, wool buyer for the Oregon Worsted Co., Portland; Wm. Brailsford of Hagerman; George Coiner, Hansen; NWGA President Breckenridge; E. H. Finch, Pocatello.



thorizes free transportation or at reduced rates for Government purposes.

Asked repeal of wartime Federal excise taxes.

Supported position taken by the association's executive officers in protesting the reduction of rates on westbound dressed meats.

Asked that rates on wool shipped to Oregon and Washington be adjusted to conform with like mileage rates granted to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Commended Union Pacific Railroad and Ogden Stock Yards for increased efficiency in past year.

Stressed the freight rate auditing service of Charles E. Blaine and Son that is available to association members.

Supported the trip-leasing bill.

### SHEEP DISEASES

Expressed appreciation to State Sheep Commission for work on control of sheep disease; urged continuation of rigid inspection policy on sheep coming into the State.

Commended Board of Regents of University of Idaho, President D. R. Theophilus and Dean of Agriculture, James E. Kraus, for establishing a sheep disease laboratory at the Caldwell Branch Station.

Urged the director of the Idaho Experiment Station to set up an adequate budget to carry on an efficient and greatly expanded sheep disease research program and present it to the next legislative assembly.

Commended efforts of the National Association's Vibriosis Committee and the Idaho Sheep Commission for progress in the study of vibriosis.

Expressed appreciation to Dr. Kenneth Beeson and Dr. Joseph Kobota of Cornell University, Dr. Wayne Binns and W. T. Hoffman of the USDA for untiring efforts in assisting Dr. Scott B. Brown and A. H. Caine of the Idaho Sheep Commission in the search to determine the cause of monkey-faced lambs.

Recommended to State Sheep Commission that the mill levy be increased to 25 mills.

### PREDATORY ANIMALS

Requested that, since much of the control of predatory animals and injurious rodents is nullified by reinfestations from Federally owned lands, the Federal Government recognize its responsibility in this connection by increasing the appropriation for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Expressed appreciation to the State Game and Fish and Wildlife and sportsmen's organizations which have cooperated in the predator programs and urged them to increase their efforts during the coming year.

Urged wool growers to report all sheep losses to the Grazing Service so that they may be included in their report.

## R. C. Rich Named Idaho Swift Award Winner

IDAHO Wool Growers honored one of their fellow sheepmen the evening of November 7 when they selected Roscoe C. Rich of Burley, Idaho, to receive the G. F. Swift Centennial Founder's Award.

The award presentation was made at the annual convention of the Idaho



Prominent Idaho sheepman, Roscoe C. Rich, was selected to receive the G. F. Swift Centennial Founder's Award for his State. F. M. Taylor of Swift and Company's Ogden branch, at right.

Wool Growers Association in Boise with F. M. Taylor of Swift & Company at Ogden, Utah, presenting the handsome bronzed plaque to Mr. Rich.

Swift & Company is making this award to livestock men throughout the country who have made outstanding contributions to the progress and development of the livestock and meat industry. The centennial commemorates G. F. Swift's start in the meat packing business—a business that later became Swift & Company.

R. C. Rich was born in Blackfoot, Idaho, the son of a lawyer. He took an early interest in livestock and farming and obtained his first sheep while attending the University of Idaho.

In the early 20's, he was named director of a bank at Burley. In 1925, he became an officer of the Idaho Wool Growers Association. He served as president of that organization for three years. Then in 1936 he was named president of the National Wool Growers Association and was re-elected for three consecutive years.

One of the incorporators of the the American Wool Council in 1941, he was named chairman of the advisory committee and assisted in the direction of the early wool promotion work. He was elected president of the Council in 1942 and served consecutive terms until 1947 when he declined the nomination.

Mr. Rich served in the Idaho House of Representatives and one term in the Senate. He has been an active participant in many local, State, and national organizations and has served as president of the advisory board of the Caribou National Forest and vice president of the Idaho Livestock Production Credit Association.

## State Convention Report

# Washington Members Elect Hislop President

MEMBERS of the Washington Wool Growers Association reaffirmed their approval of the National Wool Act of 1954 at their annual convention held in Yakima on November 13, 14 and 15.

At the same time, Washington sheepmen commended Secretary of Agriculture Benson for his prompt announcement of the incentive payment level of 62 cents for the 1956 marketing year.

In another resolution, Washington convention delegates said that tariff protection for raw wool is necessary to the well being of the American sheep industry. They further stated that American wool manufacturers require protection from foreign goods produced by cheap labor and therefore require the continuance of duties on imported yarn and cloth.

George K. Hislop was elected president of the association for the coming year. He succeeds Corwin King, who was forced to resign because of business pressures. Other officers include Bill McGregor, first vice president; Cecil Fairchild, second vice president; and Phil Kern, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided by the convention to continue the Washington Wool Growers Ram Sale. Committee for the sale will be Keith Jones, chairman, Cecil Fairchild, Parm Dickson, Phil Bloom, and Russell Brown. Phil Kern will continue as sales manager.

The lamb promotion committee, which was heralded as most successful, will continue under the chairmanship of Don Prior.

Archie Prior of Yakima was awarded the G. F. Swift Centennial Founder's Award at the Washington Convention. The award was presented by C. R. Pritchard, manager of Swift & Company's North Portland plant.

Resolutions passed at the convention follow:

### GENERAL

Expressed appreciation for work of officers of National Wool Growers Association, and thanked J. H. Breckenridge, NWGA president, G. N. Winder, ASPC president and W. H. Steiwer, American Wool Council president, for appearing on the program.

Thanked the newspapers, radio and television stations of Yakima for publicity prior to and during the convention. Further expressed thanks for publicity that Women's Auxiliary has given.

### PREDATORY ANIMALS

Since Federal appropriations for predator and rodent control gradually decreased





Phil Kern, secretary of the Washington Wool Growers Association, holds a wool display while newly elected President George Hislop (center) and retiring President Corwin King look on.

since 1946 and since cost of such control operations has doubled during the same period, recommended that Washington Wool Growers' secretary write congressional delegates bringing the matter of increasing appropriations to their attention.

Recommended that every stockman report losses of livestock and game animals promptly by date and place to the local trapper or county agent and on National Forests directly to the district ranger.

#### LABOR

Commended the California Range Association for its efforts in obtaining foreign herders; urged the Washington Wool Growers Association to inform its members from time to time on the availability of such herders and procedures to follow in obtaining them.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Requested the National Wool Growers Association to go on record as opposing the proposed reduction of freight rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products westbound transcontinental per TCFB—docket C-1234 suspended by I and S order No. 656.



Stopping to chat a while at the Montana convention are from left to right John Conter, Helena; Norman Chevallier, Helena; R. L. Balch, Wolf Creek; and Brett Gray, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Recommended that if proposed rate reductions are allowed to become effective, that like reductions be made to apply East-bound.

Recommended investigation and revision of truck mileage rates to bring them in line with actual mileage brought about by recent highway construction which has changed routes and shortened mileages.

#### FORESTS

Recommended that present range research program being conducted by the U. S. Forest Service in connection with the use of range by domestic livestock be expanded to include research on game use of range.

Recommended an annual appropriation of \$250,000 to be used by the U. S. Forest Service Experiment Stations in the 11 Western States in cooperation with the State Game Departments for research on game-livestock competition, and for range improvement.

#### WOOL MARKETING

Commended the California Range Association and Mr. John B. Bidegaray for their action in educating certain manufacturers to the fact that American wool is just as good or better than foreign wool.

Voiced belief that the CCC stockpile of wool is a depressing influence on the wool market and voiced approval of the orderly liquidation of these wools. Requested that the NWGA follow the sale of this wool closely and protest immediately any sales below the market or any aspect which would interfere with orderly liquidation.

Opposed any change in the Wool Products Labeling Act which would allow a manufacturer to state less exactly the kinds and amounts of materials in his product.

Suggested that studies be made of the effect of trading wool futures on the spot wool market and the extent to which the futures market is susceptible to manipulation, if at all.

Commended the Women's Auxiliary for its excellent work in promoting the use of wool, particularly through the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

## State Convention Report

#### GERALD HUGHES

Newly elected president of the Montana Wool Growers Association.



## Cold Wave in Montana Lowers Attendance

**A**n arctic cold wave, accompanied by abnormally low temperatures for November, cut into the attendance at the Montana Wool Growers convention in Great Falls, November 16-18, 1955. Some growers couldn't get there because they were snowed-in. Nevertheless, there was good attendance and interest at the meetings.

Highlight of convention activities was a gala banquet and dance at Great Falls' beautiful Meadow Lark Country Club.

Gerald Hughes, Stanford, was elevated to the presidency succeeding A. C. Grande, Lennep, who resigned because he has sold his sheep. New vice president is Dan Fulton, Ismay.

Speakers at the conclave included outgoing president A. C. Grande; National Association President John Breckenridge; Brett Gray, former Colorado Association secretary, now with the Wool Operations Branch of the



At the final directors meeting of the Montana Wool Growers Association were, from left to right, G. N. Winder, president ASPC; Everett Shuey, secretary of the Montana Association; Dan Fulton, Ismay; James McConn, Chinook; Henry Esp, Lodge Grass; A. C. Grande, Lennep; E. S. Whitworth, Dillon; Gerald Hughes, Stanford; and Dan Tavenner, Deer Lodge.

USDA in Washington, D. C.; Honorable J. Hugo Aronson, Governor of Montana; Wesley A. D'Ewart, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; G. N. Winder, president, American Sheep Producers Council, Denver; Jerry Sotola, Associate Director, Livestock Bureau, Armour & Company, Chicago; and J. L. Van Horn, Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman.

The Junior and Senior winners respectively of the Montana "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest are Darlene Whitmore, Conrad and Irene Bradley, Crane. They will compete in the national finals at Fort Worth, Texas.

New directors elected at the final session included Don Tavenner, Deer Lodge; James McCann, Chinook and Henry Esp, Lodge Grass, Montana.

Montana sheepmen selected W. A. (Bill) Denecke of Bozeman to receive the G. F. Swift Centennial Founder's Award for his outstanding efforts in behalf of the sheep industry in the State.

Following is summary of resolutions adopted:

Expressed thanks and appreciation to all who helped make convention a success.

Asked officers and members to redouble efforts to convince all wool firms, top-makers, and individual wool buyers of the extreme necessity and importance of making dues deductions from wool sales to keep the association successful.

Commended and thanked those wool firms and individual wool buyers who have assisted by making 100 percent deductions and have thus contributed to the betterment of the entire sheep industry.

Voiced opposition to the enactment of H. R. 6815 (the Poage Bill) since it indicates a lack of understanding of the type, location and economic use of the public lands concerned, and since the portion of the bill providing for transfer to States, counties, or other political subdivisions sets up conditions which possibly could set up barriers to good land use in the future.

Favored maintaining of "status quo" on any Title III lands since the livestock industry is faced with continually rising production costs and declining prices and since land values are considerably inflated with little opportunity to realize sufficient return in livestock products to justify land purchases. If Congress determines the sale of these lands is necessary, then association favors the general principles of H. R. 5088 and requests that committee hearings be held in the States affected on any legislation to dispose of Title III lands.

Asked that Congress appropriate the full amount of funds authorized for range improvements on the National Forests to properly protect existing range improvements.

Commended the Sheep Production School given by the Montana State College. Also commended the Montana Range Experiment Station, the Montana Wool Laboratory, and the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory, which greatly benefit the sheep industry in important areas of breeding, feeding, disease and range management.

Recommended that association support in every way possible the policies and actions of the American Sheep Producers Council in effective promotion and advertising of lamb and wool.

Recommended that the association continue its efforts to see that incentive payments under the National Wool Act are

reflected more directly to the original producers of breeding stock.

Opposed any move to reduce tariffs on manufactured goods containing wool.

Strongly opposed any legislation which would remove the protection given by the Wool Products Labeling Act. This Act provides protection both for the wool producer and consumer against misbranding and false advertising of the wool fiber content in textiles containing wool.

## Mid-year Directors Meeting in California

**R**EPRESENTATIVES from practically all districts of the State were in attendance at the mid-year meeting of the Board of Directors of the California Wool Growers Association in San Francisco on November 5th.

Kempton Clark, president of the Marysville District Wool Growers, presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the directors, instructing the officers of the association to continue working on a four-point program to implement their lamb promotion and advertising campaign.

Another resolution called for better preparation of wool for market in order to attract more buyers and competition. It was stated the present U. S. wool pack was one of the worst among the major wool producing countries and a "disgrace."

Frank ImMasche of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington was guest of honor at the luncheon, and answered questions relative to the operation of the wool incentive payment program. Also addressing the meeting was C. A. Reitz, lecturer in Food & Technology at Mills College. Subject of this address was "International Cuisine—A Study of World Food Habits and Food Behavior of the World's Peoples."

The 9th Annual Make It Yourself With Wool contest was held preceding the meeting in the Rose Room of the Sheraton Palace Hotel, Friday evening, November 4th.

State senior winner in the contest was Miss Gladys Nakabe of San Francisco for her maraschino red dress and coat ensemble of Forstmann's rosella crepe.

Junior award winner was Miss Sandra Hesse of Concord, who modeled her charcoal grey wool dress trimmed with a coral wool collar.

### RESOLUTIONS

Instructed officers to continue their work for a successful lamb promotion program and an improvement in the lamb market by promoting orderly marketing, desirable weight and right age and quality of lamb.

Upheld Government grading of lamb as essential to proper distribution and use, and urged that present lamb grades not be changed without careful review of the entire industry.

Directed State and National Associations to take immediate action relative to any importations of frozen lamb or mutton.

Opposed any increase in truck rates and asked that the Public Utilities Commission enforce present effective rates.

Supported the cattlemen and sheepmen in Bakersfield and the Imperial Valley in the Barstow gateway case.

Urged better preparation of wool for market in order to attract more buyers and competition. Recommended packing black wool and tags separately, packing fall, 8-months' and lambs' wool separately; keeping sweepings separate; tagging before shearing and keeping tags separate; keeping defective wool separate, jaws and bellies; and using only branding fluids which will scour out.

Requested Secretary of Agriculture to utilize his emergency authority to establish a sufficient tariff on wool and wool products to protect the prices paid to the American growers and to protect the Government incentive wool support program.

Asked that the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1954 be amended to include blankets.

Due to the discontinuance of the 25-cent-per-bag deduction in lieu of the new Section 708 program, discontinued association sponsorship of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" project, unless funds are provided by some other means.

Opposed the trapping and transferring of bear in one section to other areas where they are turned loose and asked the Fish and Game Commission to take necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of this practice.

Asked that appropriations for predatory animal control be increased so that the Federal Government will pay a higher proportion of the cost of this necessary control work.

Commended U. S. Forest Service for its excellent leadership in forestry and range land management and the results gained during the past half century and asked it to continue development of national forests, range and watershed lands.

Asked Congressional investigation of proposal of the Navy to take 2½ million acres in northwestern Nevada for bombing area, and asked Atomic Energy Commission to cooperate with ranchers relative to use of land for sheep grazing.

Urged cooperation between various California departments and sheepmen and farmers in the control of knapweed (Russian thistle).

Recommended that the Department of the Air Force and the Congress of the United States take no further action in the proposed condemnation of the mineral rights in Camp Beale.

Reaffirmed long-established policy of urging a deer management program for California.

Commended the California Fish and Game Department for sponsoring special antlerless deer shots and urged continuance of efforts for establishing a statewide deer management program in California which will effectively prevent deer depredations.

Commended the several California agencies for their work of brush clearance and sponsoring of reseeding programs for range improvement. Also commended the experimental work of brush control under way by State and Federal agencies.

Urged State and Federal agencies to carefully guard against misdirected and misleading publicity relative to control burning and rancher relations.

Instructed association to cooperate and work with various livestock and farm organizations to secure necessary appropriations at next session of California legislature for eradication of vesicular exanthema in California.





"**B**UT, Mother, I can't believe it. Danny's too young and active to have to go to bed for a full year."

"I know it, Ann, but there's just nothing we can do about it. Dr. Brown says that's how it has to be, and that's all there is to it."

Mrs. Jenkins didn't want to disturb her teen-age daughter, Ann. She knew however, that putting her eleven-year-old son to bed for a year wasn't going to be an easy thing to do. How easy is it to try and saddle-break a colt who has never seen a human being?

Gramps Jenkins just came in through the kitchen door from the barnyard at that moment and caught the gist of the conversation. "That's just a bunch of poppycock, putting that boy in bed just because he's got a few aches and pains in his legs. Why in my day we'd have just called those growing pains."

"Even in your day, Father, you couldn't have called Danny's sickness 'growing pains,'" Mother Jenkins countered. "Dr. Brown says its rheumatic fever, and that if we don't care for it properly now, Danny may have a bad heart all of his life."

Danny Jenkins was sleeping in his bedroom while all this talking was going on downstairs in the kitchen. He had been sick for the past little while, but he didn't realize that he had anything as serious as rheumatic fever. Sure, he'd missed school a few days, and Dad was doing his chores for him, but he'd be right back up in a day or two.

"I just can't believe it," and Ann started crying and ran upstairs to her room, which was just across the hall from Danny's.

"What's the matter, honey bun?" Danny sleepily yelled across the hall to his 16-year-old sister. "Why all the crying?"

"Oh, nothing . . . nothing," Ann weeped.

Mother Jenkins heard her two children upstairs talking and knew that she had to go up and tell Danny what Dr. Brown had told her that afternoon. As she started up the stairs, each step seemed to represent a tremendous mountain to her.

"How's my boy? Feeling any better, Danny?"

"Sure, Mom, I feel great. If only those cockeyed pains would get out o' my legs. I gotta get back to school. . . . How are my lambs comin', Mom? Is Dad taking good care of them?"

"Certainly, Danny." Mother Jenkins paused for a long silent moment. Ann was listening intently from her room across the hall.

"My mission here is finished . . . I have let my light shine."

# The Chameleon Angel

a Short Story for Christmas  
by CHRIS and TED CAPENER

"Danny, I've got to tell you something that will make you quite unhappy, and yet in a way it should make you a much stronger, healthier young man for having done it. Dr. Brown said that you've got rheumatic fever."

"Gee, Mom, what's that?"

"It's sort of a heart condition that often attacks boys about your age or a little older. And in order for it to heal and to get back to normal you're going to have to take a long, old rest . . . for about a year."

Danny slowly rolled his head over on his pillow and closed his eyes. Ann ran into his room and lay down beside him, while Mother Jenkins tenderly fondled her loved brood.

## II

"Hi, good looking. What's cookin'? I'll bet I can beat you at 'fish' today." Ann Jenkins had just got off the school bus and she ran straight upstairs to see Danny.

"A couple of the kids at school asked how you were today," Ann said. "It was Jerry and Richard. They said they'd be over to see you, as soon as they got their chores done."

"That's swell," Danny said. "How's the team coming?"

"I think it's going to be real good."

And Ann and Danny began playing "fish" and continued playing until supper time.

The days were restless ones and often very unhappy, too, for Danny Jenkins. Ann kept thinking of new and fun ways to brighten up his days. She devoted all of her time out of school to entertaining him. She even turned down all of her dates.

One afternoon she rushed up the stairs with a small box in her hand. "Look what I've brought you, 'punkin.' It's a real live lizard."

"Gee, Annie, that's keen." Danny pulled the lizard out of the box and put it up to his face. "Great Scott, it's changing colors. Maybe this lizard is sick," Danny said. And then he feebly chuckled, "Maybe it's got rheumatic fever."

"Nope. It's a chameleon. . . . It can change colors to fit its surroundings and to protect it from any enemies."

"A cham . . . a chame . . . le . . . on," Danny had a hard time sputtering it

out. "Why don't we just call him Cammy."

"That's great," Ann enthused.

Danny had good times watching his little Cammy changing colors. He played games and read funny books. But when Ann wasn't there, he seemed very lonesome.

## III

When Ann Jenkins left to go to the State High School debating tournament, Danny grew so lonesome that he almost died. She was only gone for about two weeks, but during that period, Danny suffered a terrible setback.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Jenkins, I just can't explain it. There's nothing more physically wrong with your son now than there was two weeks ago," Dr. Brown said.

"He misses his sister terribly," Mother Jenkins said. "And she won't be home for another 10 days."

"Perhaps you had better wire her, and tell her to get back here immediately. Your son's condition is serious. He's got to eat more and sit up and get a little bit of exercise at least, or his heart will keep getting weaker."

Mother Jenkins ran to the phone and called in her message to Miss Ann Jenkins, State Debating Tournament at the State Capitol.

The time passed very slowly for everyone in the Jenkins household, but within 24 hours a ray of sunshine bolted into the kitchen. . . . It was Ann. After hurriedly greeting and kissing the family, up the stairs she ran.

Danny was staring out his bedroom window down into the front yard when Ann saw him first.

"Hi, cork face, how's my favorite 'fish' partner?"

Danny looked up at his sister and as she leaned down onto the side of his bed, he threw his arms around her and began to cry.

"Gee, Annie, I've sure missed you."

"And I've missed you, too, 'punkin'," Ann said.

The happy brother and sister talked and hugged for awhile, and then Ann said, "I saw you looking at her when I came in, didn't I?"

"Looking at who?" Danny asked.

"Down there in the yard . . . there she is, the Angel . . . she's mighty pret-



ty, isn't she Danny? I always sit and look at her when I can."

"Aw, what are you talkin' about?"

"Take a look, young man, at that tall white trunk on that birch tree right in the middle of the yard. Who but an angel could stand so straight and tall?"

"Ah, any of the other trees stand as tall as that white birch."

"No they don't, Danny. The Angel is the tallest, the whitest and the state-liest of them all. Look how her arms are spread open in a 'come on' gesture and her long fine hair blows back and forth in the wind."

"Well . . . it does sort of look like those thin hanging willows are hair. Darned if it don't," Danny had to confess. "But she looks kind of bare and gray today. I don't like her as well as before."

"Ah, my boy, that's the point," Ann had cut in. "Yesterday she was grey, today she's white and tomorrow, or pretty soon anyway, she'll be green and . . . You see, Danny, the Angel is like Cammy. She changes color according to the coloring around her."

Danny excitedly said, "Well, I'll be a monkey's uncle. Ya mean she's a Chameleon Angel."

"Sure enough, smart stuff," Ann said, "that's just what I mean. Think what fun you'll have watching the Angel change colors, besides all the other fun you can have with her."

"Aw, you're talkin' 'kid stuff,' Sis. It's nice to watch the Angel, and she does look real friendly . . . but fun. . . Well, what kinda fun can a guy have just lying here lookin'?" Danny wanted to know.

"There you go again, Danny, doubting everything." Then Ann put her arm around her brother and said, "Why, I bet if you'd listen real close you could even hear what the Angel is saying right now."

"Stop kiddin' me, Ann. . . . Well, maybe you could be right, but . . . ."

And just then something happened that made Danny look two or three times down into the yard.

#### IV

"Look, Annie, the Angel's coming toward my window. Can you see her?"

"She is at your window, Danny. Sure enough, and look . . . she's bowing . . . seems as though she has something to say to you."

And as the two Jenkins children looked out of the window they heard a whistling voice say, *"I've been wanting to come over and talk to you all day, Danny, but I couldn't because you didn't think I could. . . . You're going to get better very soon, Danny. Keep believing . . . and you will."*

"Did you hear it, Annie? Did you hear it?"

"Yes, Danny, I heard it. . . . I heard it."

Mother Jenkins often wondered how Danny and Ann spent their many hours together. After Ann left Danny's room, he always seemed to feel much better and he sort of glowed. They seemed to have some kind of secret between them, but she could never find out what it was.

#### V

Tramp, tramp, tramp, up the stairs she came . . . school was out.

"She looks heavenly today, doesn't she, cute stuff? Her attire . . . that dress of hers is perfectly dreamy," Ann said.

"She almost looks luscious in that glistening white robe doesn't she, Annie?"

"Ah, yes Danny, and its bespangled with diamonds. It glitters like . . ."

And Danny cut in with "Like Niagara Falls in the sunshine. I know, I've been looking at her all day."

"At her, yes," Annie remarked, "but never at Niagara Falls."

"Aw, what difference does that make?"

Both of them stopped talking and looked out the window when they heard the voice. *"Aren't you folks forgetting me again?"* The whistling sound came into the bedroom.

And Ann and Danny shouted together, "It's the Angel, it's the Angel."

"I want you to listen to me," the Angel said.

"What have you got on your mind today, Angel," Danny asked. "We can't sing or play ball today, like we've done together in the past, can we?"

"But this is more important than any of those things," the Angel said.

"More important? What's more important than ball?" Danny wanted to know.

"Hush, Danny, and just listen," Ann said.

"You won't be needing me any longer," the Angel whispered. *"For you have both learned the power of faith."*

Danny shouted, "But, Angel, you can't go anywhere."

"Perhaps not, but my mission here is finished."

"Mission? I thought you were my pal," said Danny. "Angel, I don't want you to . . . but you can't go. Anyway, you're only a tree, how can you go?"

Then Ann said, "Only a tree, Danny? Mmmm, I wonder. But the Angel is right, you don't need her anymore. You've grown strong and the doctor says you may get out of bed this evening."

"That's great, Annie," Danny said. And then the glistening of a tear appeared in his eye. "But I just can't get along without the Angel. I need her to talk to."

"Goodbye, Danny. Goodbye, Ann. And I have let my light shine."

"Look, Danny, the snow is blowing from the Angel's open arms and up toward the sky," Ann proclaimed.

"Up . . . is right. Say, it looks to me as though that snow blew right up to that star. . . . Annie, do you suppose that was the Angel?"

"Perhaps," Annie said. "Who knows. Perhaps."

"One thing's for sure," Danny thought out loud, "that star looks like the same one we studied about in the story of Bethlehem."

Then Ann said, "And it's probably the one that guided the Wise Men to the place where Joseph and Mary protected the Christ Child and now it's here to watch over you, Danny."

Softly up the stairs came music from the piano which Mother Jenkins was playing . . . "Silent Night . . . Holy Night" . . . and then, "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear" . . . it surely did.



## DRENCH AT INTERVALS



Wet season death losses will result if phenothiazine-salt is not supplemented with drenching at intervals.

## Let Climate Control Use of Phenothiazine

by

T. D. WATKINS, JR.  
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Texas Agricultural and Mechanical  
College

**P**HENOTHIAZINE is a useful tool in holding down losses from internal parasites of sheep. Recently there has been a lot of discussion of the use of this drug in small continuous daily doses. This is not a new idea by any means. The first report of research studies on this practice were published 14 years ago. Studies have been in progress continuously since that time. The large volume of information that has resulted from the research between 1942 and 1955 closely defines the "what, when, where, and how" of low-level phenothiazine for sheep.

The work that has been carried on by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station during this period has been typical of work done in other stations. It has covered a range of climatic conditions from the high, arid plateau region of the State to the low, marshy coastal flats of the Gulf Coast.

The standard mixture of one part of phenothiazine to nine parts of loose salt offers definite advantages, particularly in the low rainfall areas. When annual rainfall is 20 inches or below, ranges are composed mainly of bunch grasses, there is very little mulch on the surface of the ground, and the surface soil stays dry. This condition is not conducive to the build-up of a heavy concentration of parasites. Under a condition such as this, phenothiazine-salt will frequently give adequate control of the

common stomach worm. However, in wet seasons death losses will result if phenothiazine-salt is not supplemented with drenching at intervals. These losses are usually the result of "hair-worms," the tiny stomach worms that are relatively resistant to phenothiazine.

Moderate and high rainfall areas offer increased difficulties in sheep management. There are two principal reasons for this. Sheep are historically animals of high arid regions of the world. In areas of this nature parasitic infestations were a problem of very limited extent. Therefore, evaluation and survival of the various breeds did not depend on resistance to intestinal parasites. As a result, sheep have practically no built-in protection from these pests. The past few hundred years of domestication, selection, and breeding have not been able to change this characteristic molded in centuries of development.

The other reason is that, as yet, we do not have a drug that is highly effective in controlling internal parasites of sheep. Phenothiazine is by far the best drug that has ever been used for this purpose, but it too has its faults. Of the seven common roundworms of the stomach and intestinal tract of sheep, phenothiazine is very effective against two, and ranges from "moderately effective" to "ineffective" against the other five. Therefore, in areas of moderate or high rainfall where pasture infestation with parasites builds up to a high level, small daily doses of phenothiazine are not adequate. It must be supplemented with periodic large doses of the drug. Frequency of doses will vary with area, pasture condition, and degree of crowding.

In high rainfall areas, treatment with phenothiazine alone will not control death losses from parasitism consistently. Only use of drugs in combination with good management will allow profitable sheep production. Pasture drainage, rotational grazing, and grazing young animals on the least contaminated pastures are the keys to success. The use of drugs is merely an aid.

## TO THE ASPC

### An open letter

Dear Sir:

I should like to point out to the American Sheep Producers Council the misuse of the word lamb by retailers here in West Palm Beach. In Tuesday's (September 27) market report in the Miami Daily News, Chicago choice

lambs are \$21.50, ewes \$3.50 to \$5. Their rough treatment of English, calling sheep, whatever their age, lamb instead of mutton creates an aversion to the word "lamb."

People like myself, paying up to 89 cents per pound for legs of old ewes, stop buying. Many prices are higher than wartime, quality lower. Hams are loaded with brine containing saltpeter. One packing house employee told me he could pump two pounds of liquid in a 12-pound ham. Beef gets watered, especially ground meats, which is all that many can afford.

I was brought up on the Welsh border. We have dressed three-month-old lambs that had a 50-pound carcass. Neither dams nor lambs tasted grain. London buyers paid four-cent premiums for all we could ship. At one time Australian mutton was landed there at four cents per pound wholesale.

Today England ranks eighth in number of sheep, probably first in per-pound consumption. In nutrition mutton and lamb are higher than any other meat. Beef tea, often fed to invalids, is a stimulant. Mutton broth is a valuable food.

I have seen nearly 100 sheep on racks in one shop in Manchester, England, all sold before night. I have been cook in yachts and in every port along the Atlantic Seaboard. I think the best meat I bought was at Dionnes, St. Catherine St., Montreal.

I served a leg of lamb to the cabin Sunday. The owner's wife said, "I never knew lamb could taste so good. Be sure to serve it for lunch tomorrow." I did housekeeping in Boston homes and clubs. Saddles of lamb, or fillets of beef formed the meat course at formal dinners oftener than any meat.

If the Council sells under a brand name, I am sure it will create a new food taste for thousands if they can buy with confidence. I was a member of the Kerry Hill (Wales) Sheepbreeders Association. If a member of the ASPC should like to visit Wales to see how they cut and cook lamb, my friends would help I am sure.

Actually, mutton need not be anathema. I can think of nothing better than a roast shoulder of three-year-old wether cut English style. A German cook who toured Europe before the war said her first decent meal of the trip was double mutton chop served broiled in London.

I feel I am doing a public service writing. Sheep have been man's main source of meat through the ages. It is still the best.

Yours sincerely,

Matthew Bolton

The National Wool Grower



## She "Votes" with her Dollars

**... and how she casts her ballots  
affects the price of meat.**

Mrs. Homemaker in a food store is like a voter at the polls: Dollars are her ballots... and the candidates—as many as 4,000 food items—fill every case and shelf.

Like any voter in a free land, the housewife makes her own choice: Maybe she picks pork chops... perhaps she chooses a beef roast instead... or passes up both to vote for lamb, poultry or cheese.

Lots of things influence the homemaker's vote for food—quality, attractiveness, ease of preparation, personal preference or habit, advertising. *Price*, too, is an important factor in determining the kinds and quantities of meat she buys—especially in a year like this, when more livestock is going to market than ever before... 80 million hogs, fifth greatest number on record... 40 million cattle and calves, an all-time high... 17 million sheep and lambs.

Mrs. Homemaker, you see, is budget-minded—she spends about the same number of dollars for meat from one week to the next. So, when livestock marketings increase... when there's more meat to sell... it usually takes lower retail meat prices to get the consumer's vote for all of it.

These prices, in turn, help determine how much retailers, and other meat outlets, will pay for cuts and carcasses.

And it's the wholesale price that processors like Swift can get for meat... and for by-products... that governs what we bid for your livestock.

So Mrs. Homemaker's vote is mighty important to everyone in the livestock and meat business—to you as a producer, to us as a meat packer. Because *what she buys, how often and how much*, affects prices all along the line... in the store, on the hook, on the hoof.



*Tom Glaze*

SWIFT & COMPANY  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT  
UNION STOCK YARDS • CHICAGO







## Report: NOVEMBER LAMB MARKET

# Late-Year Receipts Drop; Prices Waver

**M**OVEMENT of slaughter lambs to terminal markets during November was greatly reduced from high previous month. The increased 1955 percentage of lambs moving to market from May to September compared to similar shipments in 1954, indicates that in recent years there has been a tendency toward earlier lambing in the West.

The lamb slaughter for October, 1955 seems to have been about five percent smaller than during October, 1954, according to a report received from F. W. Beier, Jr., in charge of the USDA's Western Livestock Office for the 17 Western States.

Though there were few late November offerings of slaughter lambs, supplies were fully sufficient for trade requirements because of reductions in killing gangs and bearishness in the wholesale dressed trade at some large consuming centers, and lamb prices weakened.

Meager offerings of choice and prime slaughter lambs sold in a November price range of from \$17.25 to \$20.50, paid the first few days of the month. Most sales in this lamb classification were made from \$18.50 to \$19.

More numerous good and choice slaughter lambs had a widespread price range of from \$16 to \$20, with bulk sales being made from \$17.50 to \$19. The \$20 high was paid early in the month at Denver and the low was reached at Ogden.

Choice and prime dressed New York carcass prices held fairly firm during the month at a \$42 to \$50 price range, dropping to \$42-\$48 late in the month. Good and choice carcasses sold mostly in a November range of from \$40 to \$48, dipping \$1 late in the month.

Slaughter ewe prices strengthened as the month progressed, reaching a \$6.50 top at Chicago late in November. Good and choice slaughter ewe offerings sold from \$4 to \$6.25, although most sales were made from \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Most cull and utility slaughter ewes sold from \$3 to \$4.50. Some sales, however, were made as low as \$2.50 and as high as \$5.50.

The movement of feeder lambs since July 1 seems to have been smaller than

in 1954. According to Mr. Beier's report, the movement of feeders into the nine Corn Belt States, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona and California has been smaller than in the fall of 1954.

Good and choice feeder lamb prices held fairly steady during November. A price range of from \$15 to \$20.25 was paid for these feeders. The high price of \$20.25 was paid at Denver and the \$15 low was paid early at Fort Worth and later at Ogden.

### COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

#### COLORADO

A few thousand head of good and choice New Mexico slaughter lambs sold on Colorado packer account early in November at \$19. On the western slope of Colorado around 1,000 head of short-term breeding ewes brought \$7.50 per hundredweight and 500 head of mixed-age ewes, yearlings to four-year-olds, brought \$15 per head.

#### TEXAS

About 1,800 ewe lambs sold late in November in the Edwards Plateau area at \$17.50, and 600 wether lambs sold at \$17. These lambs are expected to weigh about 65 pounds.

Earlier in the month in far south-

west Texas and the Edwards Plateau area, a few thousand feeder lambs moved at \$16.50.

#### CALIFORNIA

Most clover-pastured lambs were cleaned up in California during the month. Several loads of good to mostly choice lambs with number one pelts sold steady throughout the month at from \$18.50 to \$19. Most of these sales were made with a three or four percent shrink, f.o.b.

#### INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Choice beet-pastured woolled lambs in northern Utah and Idaho sold from \$18.50 to \$19, late-month sales dropping to \$18-\$18.25, f.o.b. feedlot or ranch, with three and four percent shrink.

Close to five loads of fat lambs sorted from a band of 2,000 made \$17.75 in Idaho, these to move east; another string of exceptional quality at \$18.25.

#### WASHINGTON

A small band of mostly good quality mixed white and blackface Washington shearing and feeding lambs averaging around 90 pounds brought \$17 delivered off long haul. It was reported that earlier in the month, following the heavy snow, numerous lots of slaughter lambs sold in the Willamette Valley in Oregon at \$17, delivered to plants.

#### MONTANA

Sheep activity remained quiet throughout the entire month. Around 660 head of feeder lambs moved early in northwest South Dakota at \$17 to \$17.25. At Buffalo, South Dakota, 200 choice young ewes moved at \$20 per head. The 10,000 reported sold off beet tops in Montana in late October were confirmed at \$17.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1955	1954
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Ten Months.....	12,176,000	11,818,000
Week Ended .....	Nov. 19	Nov. 20
Slaughter at Major Centers .....	228,933	213,672
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime .....	\$18.85	\$20.15
Good and Choice .....	18.00	18.80
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds .....	\$42.50	\$44.90
Choice, 40-50 pounds .....	42.00	43.60
Good, All Weights.....	37.50	40.70
<b>Federally Inspected Slaughter—October</b>		
	1955	1954
Cattle .....	1,693,000	1,616,000
Calves .....	728,000	738,000
Hogs .....	6,144,000	5,178,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,248,000	1,291,000

## AVERAGE AND PARITY PRICES

### Wool

The average price of 39.5 cents per pound of wool was received by farmers as of October 15, 1955. The average for September 15 was 40.3 cents and for August, 42.8 cents. On October 15, 1954, the average price was 52.2 cents.

The parity price of wool on October 15 was 58.8 cents. The average price, therefore, was only 67 percent of parity.

### Lambs

The average price received by farmers for lambs on October 15 was \$17.40 per hundredweight. This was 75 percent of the effective parity price on October 15 (\$23.20).

On October 15 a year ago the average price was \$17.60 which was 77 percent of the \$22.80 parity price at that date.

## Method:

Dredge the chunks of lamb with flour that has been seasoned with garlic salt or onion salt and paprika in amounts to suit the taste. Fasten each square of lamb on a metal skewer, allowing ½ inch space between pieces, about 5 to 6 per skewer. Broil over charcoal fire or gas or electric heat, turning to brown evenly.

## USDA ASSISTANT NAMED

A member of Congress from 1938 to 1952, Jack Z. Anderson of San Juan Bautista, California, has been named as a special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Anderson will serve as liaison between Congress and the USDA on policy and other developments in agriculture.

# LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



## Foreign Lamb Dish For December

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of Foreign Lamb Recipes to be run in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. These recipes have been gathered and sent out as general news releases by Cy Cress, director of the Lamb Promotion and Research Committee of the National Wool Growers Association. We hope you'll like these food ideas from other lands.)

THESE cold weather days should spark new menu thoughts at your house. It might be a good idea to let your imagination set the food style. Take inspiration from "far away places"—try taste-tempters from any number of countries you'd like to visit—add spice, flavor and even dash to the family fare simply by taking "food trips."

For a starter try RUMANIAN FRIGARUI. Frigarui, like so many exotic dishes, uses lamb as a foundation. Right now lamb is a "must" in your menus. It's not only tender and easy to cook, it also offers excellent value.

Here's how to make this old favorite of many Rumanians:

### RUMANIAN FRIGARUI

You will need:

Lamb steak cubed in 1½ to 2 inch pieces (allow about ½ pound per person)

Flour

Garlic or onion salt

Paprika

Skewers

### BROILED SHOULDER LAMB CHOPS

#### Menu

Spiced Apple Juice  
Broiled Shoulder Lamb Chops  
Brussels Sprouts  
Mashed Potatoes  
Peach-Cottage Cheese Salad  
Hot Biscuits  
Butter or Margarine  
Chocolate Fudge Cake  
Milk Coffee

### BROILED SHOULDER LAMB CHOPS

4 to 6 lamb shoulder chops, cut 1 to 2 inches thick  
Salt  
Pepper

Set regulator to broil. Place chops on broiler rack. Insert broiler pan and rack so the top of 1-inch chops is 2 inches from the heat and 2-inch chops is 3 inches from the heat. When one side is browned, season, turn and finish cooking on the second side. Season.

Chops cut 1 inch thick require 10 to 12 minutes. Chops cut 2 inches thick require 20 to 22 minutes. 4 to 6 servings. (Department of Home Economics, National Live Stock and Meat Board)

### LAMB SHOULDER CHOPS-HERB GRAVY

6 lamb shoulder chops cut ¾ to 1-inch thick  
¼ cup flour  
1½ teaspoon salt  
⅛ teaspoon pepper  
3 tablespoons lard or drippings  
⅛ teaspoon sage  
¼ teaspoon thyme  
½ cup tomato juice

Dredge chops with seasoned flour. Brown meat on both sides in lard or drippings. Pour off drippings. Add sage, thyme and tomato juice; cover tightly and cook slowly about 1 hour or until meat is tender. Thicken cooking liquid for gravy, if desired. 6 servings.

# TOAST TO STOCKMEN

By M. E. ENSMINGER  
Chairman, Department of Animal  
Husbandry, State College of  
Washington  
Pullman, Washington

**H**ERE is to stockmen; artists if you please! No, these are not artists whose tools are the clay and the marble of the sculptor. They are artists whose materials are the "green pastures and the still waters" that have inspired musicians to capture their beauty in pastoral symphonies, and painters to reproduce their splendor in landscape designs; artists whose materials are the living flesh and blood of animals molded to perfection through heredity and environment.

Here is to stockmen; scientists if you please! Not scientists who look through a microscope or mix chemicals in a laboratory. But scientists who, from the remote day of domestication forward, have given attention to the breeding, feeding, and care and management of animals.

Here is to the stockmen of Old Testament history, whose names loom large as artists-scientists; to the patriarchs Abraham and Lot, the first cattle barons of recorded history and the first range management specialists. And to Eve's son, Abel, who was a "keeper of sheep," here's a toast. And thanks goes out to the shepherds watching over their flocks by night who first saw the star over Bethlehem. The stockmen of Spain developed and long held a monopoly on Merino sheep. This monopoly was not broken until the nineteenth century, when Napoleon invaded the country. Here's to them, and to the Spanish explorers, whose early sailing was prompted chiefly because refrigeration was unknown and spices were in great demand to preserve meat and make it more palatable. Here is to Columbus, Cortez, and DeSoto, the Spanish explorers who first brought animals to America, where, in this new land of abundant feed and water, they thrived and multiplied at a prodigious rate.

Here's to Robert Bakewell, the founder of animal breeding, who pointed the way to livestock improvement 150 years before Mendel's heredity laws became known to the world. His use of progeny testing through his ram letting was truly epoch making, and his improvement of Shire horses and Longhorn cattle was equally outstanding. He had the imagination to

picture the future needs of a growing population in terms of meat, and he set about creating low-set, blocky, quick-maturing cattle and sheep that would fill this need. He was intensely practical, and no animal met with his favor unless it had the ability to put meat on the back or milk in the pail.

The American colonist-stockmen, who used patient, roughage-burning oxen to clear away the virgin forest and to turn the sod on many a rugged New England hillside played important roles leading to the present day livestock industry. Here's to them. They had foresight enough to exclude from the town commons, stallions below a certain height and not of comely proportion. Here is to stockmen who expanded to the West—pushing over the Alleghenies, into Ohio and Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, and by the 1880's into the Great Plains and the West. The romantic, adventurous life of the cowboy contributed richly to the development of the western range.

Here is to the stockmen, whose contributions went hand in hand with the growth of the Nation—to the development of trailing and marketing, the enlargement of the local slaughter house and the birth of the modern packing industry, the building of railroads and the luxury of rail transportation of animals.

Appreciation goes to George Washington, our first President, who maintained an extensive horse and mule breeding establishment at Mount Vernon, who was an ardent race fan, and who rode to hounds; and thanks to Statesman Henry Clay for first importing Hereford cattle to this country.

Here is to Gustave F. Swift, founder of the company that bears his name, who built an empire from the humble beginning of a small retail meat market which he established in Massachusetts a century ago; and to Philip D. Armour, who, in 1875, established the first really large-scale chill room in the world.

Never-say-die stockmen endured the War of 1812, which, due to the English embargo, caused the price of wool to soar to \$3 per pound. They also withstood the effects of the Civil War, when the best Texas steers brought only \$4 to \$6 per head. These same hearty men survived the bands of marauding Missouri outlaws and the big Corn Belt outbreak of cattle tick fever in 1868 and the Abilene, Kansas winter of 1871—where and when 250,000 cattle

starved to death while awaiting shipment. Cheers to these brave men. Today, these incidents are grim memories, but out of these disasters and unfortunate happenings a new and stronger livestock industry evolved.

To meet the needs of the consumer, wise producers have gradually shifted to the breeding and marketing of younger animals with maximum cut-out value of the primal cuts. The need for a blocky conformation, with short legs and a short neck has been met. Now baby beef instead of three- to five-year-old steers, 200 pound meat-type barrows instead of 600 to 1,000 pound packing hogs, and lamb instead of unrelished mature mutton are produced by progressive stockmen. Cheers to them!

Here is to the stockmen who transformed the Texas Longhorn to the prime bullock, the Arkansas Razorback into the modern meat-type hog; and the black, brown, and spotted sheep into the modern mutton and wool breeds.

Here is to stockmen, who take pride in their brands, their boots, their hats, and their canes; for to them these are much more than trade marks of the profession—they are symbols of service; pledges of integrity of the men behind them, and marks of courage, character, and wisdom.

To be successful a stockman must possess a great love for animals; the kind of love that will cause them to feed their charges regularly and cheerfully—without regard to long hours or holidays; the kind of love that will cause them to provide clean, dry bedding—despite the fact that a driving storm may make it necessary to repeat the same operation the next day; the kind of love that will cause them to serve as "nursemaids" to newborn or sick animals—though it may necessitate the loss of sleep and working with cold, numb fingers; the kind of love that will cause them to remain calm and collected, although striking an animal or otherwise giving vent to their feelings might at first appear to be warranted. Thanks to stockmen for this love.

A good stockman must recognize that feed requirements do not necessarily remain the same from day to day or from period to period—that the age and size of the animal, the kind and degree of activity, climatic conditions, the kind, quality, and amount of feed, the system of management, and the health, condition, and temperament of the animal are all continually exerting a powerful influence in determining the nutritive needs. How well the feeder understands, anticipates, interprets, and meets these requirements usually determines the success or failure of the ration and the results obtained. Thus,



no book of knowledge or set of instructions can substitute for experience and born livestock intuition; truly, the best stockmen are born and not made.

Here is to stockmen—custodians of our animal agriculture—so essential to a well-nourished and happy people. Back of the feeds are the soil resources, spring rains, energy of the sun, and years of experience and scientific research. And back of the animals are grass, hay, grains, and by-product feeds. With calloused hands, stockmen feed these raw materials to cattle, sheep, swine, and horses, which convert them into food, clothing, recreation and sport, power, and numerous by-products.

Here is to the five million stockmen, whose business comprises one of the largest industries in the United States; for two-thirds of the land area of the U. S. is devoted to the production of animal feeds, more than half the cash income derived by U. S. farmers and ranchers comes from livestock and their products, and the meat packing industry ranks as one of the big three—so ranking along with the automobile and steel industries.

Here is to stockmen, who recognize that they cannot survive in a changing world by clinging to "horse-and-buggy methods" while the rest of industry forges ahead through applying new and scientific findings. These stockmen have secured and applied such brilliant accomplishments of research as the vitamins, hog cholera control, phenothiazine, DDT and a host of other new insecticides, artificial insemination, meat grading, the Columbia and Targhee breeds of sheep and several new breeds of hogs, production testing, rumen synthesis, the antibiotics, and stilbestrol.

A toast to stockmen in their efforts to improve meats in composition and quality, nutrients, marbling, palatability, preservation, and merchandising. Good luck to them in their animal marketing education and in their search for an answer of how to alleviate surpluses.

Here is to stockmen who recognize that research is not an expense but an investment, who recognize the limitations of our present knowledge and who strive to open up new frontiers for the benefit of the livestock industry and human welfare.

Here's a toast to you, the all-important livestockmen!

Here is to stockmen who still need to know how to provide better supplements for high-cellulose feeds, how to construct more labor-saving buildings and equipment, how to control many diseases and parasites that still cost one billion dollars annually, and how to rectify appalling and costly sterility.

## **Arouses Bidegaray's Ire**

### **U. S. Clothiers' Ad Aids Foreign Wools**

**D**ID you see the Pan-American tweed ad of Hart, Schaffner and Marx in the October 29 Saturday Evening Post?

It was a many-colored job and occupied a full page. Its theme was "Soft Argentinian fleeces and sturdy Chilean wool combined in nation's top fashion tweeds." The advertisement hit John P. Bidegaray, president of the California Range Association, the wrong way, as we are sure it did all other U. S. sheepmen who happened to read it. Anyway, Mr. Bidegaray put his views down in a letter to M. Kestnbaum, president of Hart, Schaffner and Marx on November 1 and sent copies to members of Congress from States interested in the preservation of the domestic sheep industry. Here is the letter:

November 1, 1955

M. Kestnbaum, President  
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing  
36 South Franklin Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kestnbaum:

I have just read your full page advertisement in the October 29, 1955, issue of the Saturday Evening Post. I don't know what it cost but I recognize it is a very expensive way to try to sell Americans on products other than those raised in the United States.

I am just one wool grower of the United States writing my opinion but I do have a background, for my father and I have been raising wool for more than sixty years.

Over thirty years ago we both bought only Hart, Schaffner & Marx suits, considering them the best that were made. However, in those days they used good American grown wool and the suits were as good then as they are today.

What is wrong with our American wool?

#### **"FANNY" SIMPSON HONORED**

One of the most coveted awards in the livestock industry was bestowed on F. M. (Fanny) Simpson on Sunday evening, November 27, when his portrait was hung in the famous Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Simpson, who was head of Swift & Company's Agricultural Research Department from 1925 until he retired in May of 1952, has many friends in the sheep industry. Since retiring from Swift he has pursued a teaching career at Clemson Agricultural College in Clemson, South Carolina.

In your advertisement you say: "The chiller part of Chile is where the hardest of windswept sheep produce sturdy and resilient Punta wool." Is Punta region wool fine or medium or half blood or  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  in grade? Has your research division been in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho or Wyoming in the winter? It gets a little chilly in those regions too.

You also state: "More leisurely and languid sheep from the warmer plains of Argentina are equally serious about their job of growing silky Corriente wool. . . ." In Spanish, Corriente means ordinary or whatever there is there. Does this wool have any special grade? Has your research department been in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico or Texas, where the temperature runs from 100 to 124 degrees and where not only the sheep but also the sheepherders get languid?

We wool growers in these regions grow wool from the very finest to the very coarsest of grades. We have, today, millions of pounds of wool shorn this year that cannot be sold because of people like you who are completely undermining our market through the promotion of the idea that foreign wools are best. Don't you realize that all this advertising that foreign wools are better is going to increase the pressures on your own business through creating the false impression that all foreign wool products are better? The Frankenstein result will be increased imports of wool fabrics and wool clothes from foreign countries to compete with your factories and your workers.

As wool growers we do not understand how the wool manufacturers and clothing people can expect the wool growers to support them in their fight to prevent importation of cheap-labor-produced fabrics and clothes ruining their business when at the same time they use their money to advertise foreign wools as being better than American wools.

The Government is now embarked upon the sale of millions of pounds of wool produced in the United States which they took possession of under a support program because people like you imported cheaply produced foreign wool. How would you like the wool growing industry to advertise in the Saturday Evening Post that Hart, Schaffner & Marx are importing foreign woolen fabrics because of the cheap labor conditions in the countries from which it is imported to keep American workers from earning pay the equivalent United States standard of living?

You take our United States consumer dollars and use them to buy cheap labor produced foreign raw materials and use other portions of the money you save to advertise that the American produced product is inferior.

I see no reason why American sheep producers or their employees, or the truckers who haul our sheep and wool, or the warehousemen who store it, or the railroads who haul it to the markets from the producing areas, or any of the manufacturers and salesmen who sell to and service our industry in the United States, should be interested in buying Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes when a part of the money is used to tell the American public falsehoods about the quality of imported cheap wools as compared to those produced in the United States.

Why are you forgetting that American producers and workers are your best market?

Sincerely yours,

CALIFORNIA RANGE ASSOCIATION

*John P. Bidegaray, President*

# Sale of CCC Wool Stockpile Begins

**S**ALES of the Commodity Credit Corporation stockpile wools under the competitive bid plan started on November 8. At the end of the third week, November 25, the maximum amount permitted to be sold each month—6,225,000 pounds—had been reached. This ended the sales for November. They will be resumed on Tuesday, December 6.

Since so much interest attaches to these sales full details are being given here.

Most of the wools sold were of the 1954 accumulation, although some sales were made of 1953 and 1952 wools.

The prices paid are generally considered to be on the low edge of the current open market. Requests have been made of the Commodity Stabilization Service and other USDA officials to use the higher level of the market in fixing upset prices in order to protect the unsold 1955 wools and the 1956 clip. Another talking point for using the upper edge of the market in establishing upset prices is the fact that foreign wools are estimated to be selling from five to seven percent above domestics.

However, the opening sales of the stockpile wools have brightened the Boston wool picture considerably, according to reports coming from that point. The fact that the maximum amount of wools for the month was sold in three weeks without any weakening of prices has created new confidence and made it easier to sell free wools. Three of the largest domestic wool dealers reported at the end of the two weeks' sales that the volume of their transactions was the largest in some time and the price tone was better. In fact, some prices were slightly higher. Buyers are said to be more willing to accept market price levels than before the CCC sales opened.

Improvement in the Boston free market was evidenced in the turnover of 35 cars of greasy wools at firm to strong prices during the third week of the month. There was interest, it is reported, in all grades of combing wools and demand for scoured wool and noils continued strong. Boston prices for that week are shown in the table.

Topmakers reported that the third week of the month was marked by the

largest sales volume they have had in many months. In fact, they say that they would have to go back to April to find as large a weekly sales volume.

Encouraging signs are also appearing in the manufacturing end of the business. One of the largest firms recently reported that if business continues for the next quarter as at present, they would be out of the financial woods. Woolen mills continue to have a little the best of it, but there is a rising hope that the worsted end is on the way to coming into its own again.

At present there is considerable optimism for a substantial fall, 1956, woolen and worsted business. Prices, except on staple sheens and some flannels, are firm. This stability has generated confidence in buyers as it helps to keep their own market steady.

Rumors of offers for wools still held by producers in the West are current but few actual sales reported.

**CALIFORNIA:** Fall reshorn and other lamb's wool has been selling in California between 28 and 40 cents.

**IDAHO:** Offers of close to 40 cents and below were being made on wools the early part of November but none were accepted. The last actual sales known to have been made in Idaho were around 40 and 41 cents in October.

**OREGON:** A Portland wool company reports these recent sales: Six thousand five hundred pounds of fine clothing wool at 36½ cents; 5,000 pounds of scoured lamb's wool at 95 cents, 1,500 pounds of Willamette Valley wool at

## FIRST WEEK

Bids received on 20 million pounds; 1,009,869 pounds sold.

DESCRIPTION	Quantity Sold (pounds)	Sales Price Range (clean basis)
<b>GRADED TERRITORY</b>		
Fine - Staple and good French .....	433,158	1.25 -1.275
Fine - Average good French .....	76,500	1.20 -1.25
Fine - Short French and Clothing .....	25,111	1.10 -1.232
½ Blood - Staple and good French .....	15,450	1.296
½ Blood - Average good French .....	4,890	1.108-1.142
½ Blood - Short French and Clothing .....	4,765	1.044-1.078
¾ Blood - Staple and good French .....	19,319	1.056-1.117
Low ¼ - under 4 inches .....	156	.723
Common and Braid .....	3,420	.87
<b>ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY</b>		
Good French and Staple .....	114,740	1.225-1.258
Average and good French .....	32,649	1.135-1.22
<b>ORIGINAL TEXAS</b>		
Good French and Staple .....	7,759	1.30
Average and good French .....	56,761	1.25
<b>GRADED FLEECE</b>		
Fine - Average and good French .....	14,045	1.119-1.19
Fine - Short French and Clothing .....	1,456	1.064-1.10
½ Blood - Staple and Good French .....	46,689	1.105-1.12
½ Blood - Average and good French .....	4,078	1.052-1.076
¾ Blood - Staple and good French .....	6,113	1.036
Common and Braid .....	140,019	.82 - .85
<b>SCOURED SHORN</b>		
Woolen type 58's .....	2,110	.92
Worsted type ¾ .....	681	1.00

## SECOND WEEK

Bids received on 17,500,000 pounds; 1,587,380 pounds sold.

DESCRIPTION	Quantity Sold (pounds)	Sales Price Range (clean basis)
<b>GRADED TERRITORY</b>		
Fine - Staple and good French .....	79,791	1.25
Fine - Average and good French .....	80,527	1.20 -1.225
Fine - Short French and Clothing .....	7,393	1.105-1.125
½ Blood - Staple and good French .....	433,844	1.15 -1.181
¾ Blood - Staple and good French .....	68,169	1.05 -1.07
¼ - Staple and good French 48/50's .....	54,165	.951- .98

50 cents and 2,000 pounds of quarter blood wool at \$1.04 on a clean basis.

TEXAS: Over half a million pounds of graded staple length wool was sold by the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company at \$1.40 clean, delivered Boston, early in November. This wool graded

64/70's. A sale of 200,000 pounds of 12 months' wool at Brady at 31 to 45 cents is also reported.

UTAH: The Deseret Livestock Company is said to have sold its 1955 clip at around 34 cents.

WYOMING: The Warren Livestock

Company clip has been sold recently at somewhere between \$1.07 and \$1.12 on a core basis. This clip contains 350,000 pounds and grades about 58/60's.

Clearances of wool at foreign auctions continue very good at steady to strong prices. The main buyers in Australian auctions are Japan and Western European countries. The United Kingdom is also giving good support, but the United States is listed as playing only a minor role.

The average price per pound of greasy wool paid during the first four months of the foreign auctions (through October) was 56.98 Australian pence (around 53 cents). This compares with 72.54 pence (68 cents) a year ago.

World consumption during the first six months of 1955 is estimated at an annual rate of 2,589 million pounds

#### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY

Good French and Staple .....	179,442	1.192-1.208
Average and good French .....	32,928	1.13
Short French and Clothing .....	9,652	1.05

#### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS

Good French and Staple .....	154,641	1.30 -1.31
Average and good French .....	50,817	1.25 -1.304

#### GRADED FLEECE

1/4 Blood - Staple and good French 50/54's.....	34,493	.95
1/4 Blood - Staple and good French 48/50's.....	140,622	.905- .95
Common and Braid .....	244,001	.823- .833

#### SCOURED SHORN

Worsted type 56/58's .....	5,625	1.12
Worsted type 48/50's .....	1,893	1.02
Woolen type 58's .....	1,587	.92

#### SCOURED PULLED

Worsted type 50/56's .....	7,790	1.10
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#### THIRD WEEK

Bids received on 22 million pounds; 3,643,211 pounds sold.

DESCRIPTION	Quantity Sold (pounds)	Sales Price Range (clean basis)
<b>GRADED TERRITORY</b>		
Fine - Staple and good French .....	312,052	1.261-1.275
Fine - Average and good French .....	236,660	1.20 -1.22
Fine Short French and Clothing .....	109,578	1.10 -1.161
1/2 Blood - Staple and good French .....	510,603	1.16 -1.23
1/2 Blood - Average and good French .....	11,647	1.102-1.12
3/8 Blood - Staple and Good French .....	331,751	1.05 -1.088
3/8 Blood - Average French .....	11,369	.994
1/4 Blood - Staple and good French 50/54's.....	30,923	1.00
1/4 Blood - Staple and good French 48/50's.....	97,030	.95 - .99
Low 1/4 - Staple .....	112	.902
Low 1/4 - Clothing .....	913	.772
Common and Braid .....	2,976	.852- .882

#### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY

Good French and Staple .....	444,009	1.188-1.296
Average good French .....	167,591	1.13 -1.151

#### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS

12 Mos. - Good French and Staple .....	329,290	1.30 -1.495
12 Mos. - Average and good French .....	133,638	1.25 -1.275
8 Mos. - Best length .....	11,172	1.13
8 Mos. - Average to short .....	13,665	1.10
Fall - Best length .....	131,693	1.02 -1.04
Fall - Average to short .....	89,269	1.00 -1.01

#### GRADED FLEECE

Fine - Staple and good French .....	6,659	1.151
Fine - Short French and Clothing .....	1,499	1.092-1.094
1/2 Blood - Staple and good French .....	20,110	1.10 -1.108
1/2 Blood - Average and good French .....	11,021	1.055-1.064
3/8 Blood - Staple and good French .....	188,552	1.02 -1.05
1/4 Blood - Staple and good French 50/54's.....	129,996	.95 - .965
1/4 Blood - Staple and good French 48/50's.....	277,050	.90 - .96
Common and Braid .....	15,614	.832- .852

#### SCOURED SHORN

Worsted type - 64's Clothing .....	2,846	1.15
Worsted type - 60/62's Average French .....	4,728	1.15
Woolen type - 58/60's .....	1,467	1.01
Woolen type - 58's .....	7,728	.935

THE ALL NEW  
HOME on the RANGE



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AVAILABLE  
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*The All American Breed*

DO YOU WANT:



Large attractive sheep?  
Open face sheep?  
Good herding sheep?  
Good lambing sheep?  
Heavy shearing sheep?

If the answer is yes—  
then you want Columbias

**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah  
Alma Esplin, Secretary



(clean basis), according to a recent report of The Wool Bureau, Inc. This is an increase of 72 million pounds over the 1954 level of consumption. Larger gains in consumption occurred in the United States and Japan and minor gains or less in other leading consuming countries.

There is considerable strength back of the opinion that U. S. wool consumption during the fall and winter months will be accelerated somewhat. This opinion is based on increased orders for 1956 wool goods.

While every one is keeping their fingers crossed, it now looks as if a turn for the better had actually come to an ailing wool industry.

## AUCTIONS MAY BE USED IN 1956

A few auctions may be held next year in the disposal of the CCC wool stockpile, even if the present competitive-bid system continues to operate satisfactorily. The auctions may be used, according to Howard Doggett, executive assistant to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture James A. McConnell, in selling lots of wool on which a number of bids considerably below the market level have been received. Auctions would determine whether the USDA was pricing the wools too high or the bids were too low. Also some very small lots of wool may be combined and sold at auction on a carload basis rather than attempting to sell them individually.

## Argentina Increases Peso Exchange Rate

THE Argentine Finance Ministry on November 3 confirmed an exchange rate of 18 pesos to the dollar. The former rate was about 14 pesos to the dollar.

With the new exchange rate there will be a 25 percent tax for exports of greasy wool and 20 percent for exports of scoured wool.

These export taxes offset to some extent the devaluation of the peso. This makes it difficult to estimate what the actual exchange rate on wool is.

The National Wool Growers Association has asked the U. S. Treasury to investigate this devaluation to ascertain if countervailing duties should be levied. A similar investigation was previously asked for in connection with the devaluation of the peso in Uruguay.

These investigations, according to information received at the end of November, are under way.

## DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending November 25, 1955

	CLEAN BASIS		GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON					
	PRICES		ARBITRARY		SHRINKAGE		PERCENTAGES (3)	
		%		%		%		%
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)								
Fine:								
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.25—1.30	56	\$ .55—	.57	59	\$ .51—	.53	64 \$ .45— .47
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.15—1.25	55	.52—	.56	60	.46—	.50	65 .40— .44
Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.10—1.15	56	.49—	.51	61	.43—	.45	66 .38— .39
One-half Blood:								
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.15—1.20	51	.56—	.59	54	.53—	.55	57 .49— .52
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	52	.53—	.55	55	.50—	.52	58 .46— .48
Three-eighths Blood:								
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	48	.54—	.57	51	.51—	.54	54 .48— .51
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	49	.48—	.51	52	.46—	.48	55 .43— .45
One-quarter Blood:								
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.98—1.05	46	.53—	.57	48	.51—	.55	50 .49— .53
*Ave. French Combing.....	.90— .95	47	.48—	.50	49	.46—	.49	51 .45— .48
Low Quarter Blood.....	.90— .95	41	.53—	.56	43	.52—	.54	45 .50— .52
*Common & Braid.....	.85— .90	40	.51—	.54	42	.49—	.52	44 .48— .50

### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS

Fine:								
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.15—1.25	57	.49—	.54	59	.47—	.51	61 .45— .49
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	59	.45—	.47	61	.43—	.45	63 .40— .42

### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:								
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.25—1.30	54	.58—	.60	58	.53—	.55	62 .48— .50
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	55	.54—	.56	59	.49—	.51	63 .44— .46
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.15—1.20	57	.49—	.52	61	.45—	.47	65 .40— .42
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.15—1.20	55	.52—	.54	58	.48—	.50	61 .45— .47
*Fall (¾" and over).....	1.00—1.05	56	.44—	.46	59	.41—	.43	62 .38— .40

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

\*Estimated price. No sale reported.

## FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

### LET'S GIVE INCENTIVE PAYMENT A CHANCE

AS I am no longer the newest State Association president I feel that perhaps I am a little better qualified to write something for the "Presidents Section" and should take advantage of that privilege.

We recently held our quarterly Board of Directors' meeting in Denver, and it seems that our State Association's finances are in about the same shape as the Colorado sheepmen's. This is a big problem, but we hope it will work itself out, and it is certainly not our only problem.

We heard a lot about criticism of the incentive payment setup, especially as it pertains to lambs, but it is our contention that we should not condemn it until we at least give it a chance to work. Some sheepmen believe, or are at least saying, that the incentive program is responsible for the low country price of wool, and as it is not working, should be replaced or drastically revised. There is plenty of pressure from outside interests to repeal the Wool Act, without any additional help from inside the industry. As it is the best we have, we don't want to lose it, as we might easily do, until we have something better to take its place. It is our fear a tariff high enough to give us the benefits we need might play into the

hands of the synthetic people, and put wool in a worse position than it is.

Our directors attended the National Lamb Feeders Convention where we found that their problems were much the same as ours, with very little conflict between the two groups, even, in fact, on the price of feeder lambs this past fall. The growers in Colorado were inclined to think that the feeders may have paid probably more than they should have for lambs, and we might feel the effects of it next fall when we go to town. It seems that if the price of feeders are down or up, the price of fat lambs maintain that narrow margin, be there a reason for it or not.

Winter seems to have gotten a good start in this part of the country. We have never needed a lot of snow more than we do now but it surely makes a long winter.

—Chester Price

## MONTANA GROWERS SHOW INTEREST IN ASPC

THE Montana Wool Growers Association held its 72nd annual convention in Great Falls November 16, 17, and 18th. In spite of the snow and extremely cold weather there was a very good turnout of growers. Most growers were very much interested in the progress and development of ASPC. Everyone was optimistic about the good this program can do for the industry. Since there is some wool not sold in Montana, those growers were interested in the wool outlook, and of course all producers were interested in the incentive payment program.

The annual wool grading contest prepared by the Montana Wool Laboratory has continued to create a great deal of interest at the conventions. This no doubt has helped our sheepmen become better acquainted with the market values and classes of wool.

The Women's Luncheon was well attended and a lot of enthusiasm shown in the "Make It Yourself In Wool" contest.

We in Montana have had all weather records broken for low temperatures since the 10th of November. This weather has also left a considerable amount of snow over most of the State. This can have far-reaching effects on our Montana sheepmen because it has come during the breeding season. The many days of zero temperatures and snow will cause many sheep to shrink and lose condition. If these sheep are not fed to gain in condition, we can expect a short lamb crop next spring.

—Gerald Hughes

## CCC WOOL SALES SHOULD HELP DOMESTIC MARKET

SOME Idaho growers who have tried to sell their wool clips during the past few months might say that there is no domestic wool market. Our domestic market for the past three or four years could well be described as "slow with little interest on the part of buyers."

It appears that the most depressing factor on our wool market the past four years has been the wools held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Users of raw wool have had available to them a stockpile that they could buy at a known price at any time they might need wool. Why should they buy beyond their immediate needs?

It is not hard to understand that wools bought on the open market would be bought at a much lower price than that set on Government-held wools.

If and when these CCC-held wools move into consumer channels, we should see increased activity in the domestic wool market.

—Andrew D. Little

## OREGON GROWERS THINK ASPC MAY AID INDUSTRY

SINCE our most recent activity has been the State convention. I believe that it would be fitting to give consideration to one of the highlights of the conclave held at Portland, Oregon, November 10-12.

I would evaluate the session as being most successful and naturally the forthcoming promotional program of the American Sheep Producers Council held the top spot as to interest value among producers. This program, most believe, is laden with potential goodness to the industry if effectively carried through.

W. H. Steiwer of Fossil, Oregon, past president of the National Wool Growers Association and head of the American Wool Council, Inc., will act as



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Breeder's List and Information of  
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Oregon's spokesman to the American Sheep Producers Council. I needn't elaborate further, for Mr. Steiwer is well known and respected throughout all sheep circles and his ability in this field has been well proved through his accomplishments for the sheep industry in the past.

—Julian Arrien

## NEVADA FEED CONFERENCE

A special Feed Conference will be held at the University of Nevada in Reno on January 23. For information regarding the conference, contact Dr J. F. Kidwell, Chairman, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.



OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
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JANUARY	FEBRUARY
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## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### National Association Events

JANUARY 23-26, 1956: 91ST ANNUAL MEETING, NWGA, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

AUGUST 16-17, 1956: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

### Conventions and Meetings

December 5-7: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Ft. Worth, Texas.

December 10: Nevada Wool Growers' Annual Meeting, Elko, Nevada.

January 8-11, 1956: American National Cattlemen's Convention, New Orleans, La.

January 9-11, 1956: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 23: Nevada Feed Conference, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

JANUARY 23-26, 1956: NWGA CONVENTION, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

January 24-27: American Society of Range Management Meeting, Denver, Colorado.

February 5-7: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

### Sales

January 18: Colorado Bred Ewe Sale, Denver, Colorado.

AUGUST 16-17, 1956: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

### Shows

January 13-21, 1956: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 27-February 5: Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo, Ft. Worth, Texas.

February 10-19: San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Texas.

# SHEEP SHOWS AND SALES

## GRAND NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

COW PALACE, SAN FRANCISCO  
OCTOBER 28-NOVEMBER 6, 1955

**"T**HE constant improvement in the quality of livestock exhibited, which has marked each successive Grand National Livestock Exposition, was again apparent this year," Porter Sesnon, president of the Cow Palace Board of Directors, declared at the conclusion of the 1955 event.

A grand total of 2,289 animals were exhibited.

### BREED CHAMPIONS

**Columbias:** Champion ram and ewe: Terry Maddux and Doris Gilli, Bakersfield, California.

**Corriedales:** Champion ram, Wesley Wooden, Davis, California. Champion ewe, H. James Anderson, Cotati, California.

**Dorsets:** Champion ram and ewe, Coffee Creek Dorsets, Ferndale, California.

**Hampshires:** Champion ram, J. W. Jamison, Cotati, California. Champion ewe, Gath Bros., Cotati, California.

**Rambouillets:** Champion ram and ewe, Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California.

**Shropshires:** Champion ram and ewe, Gath Bros., Cotati, California.

**Southdowns:** Champion ram and ewe, Severa Wilford, Jr., Cotati, California.

**Suffolks:** Champion ram and ewe, Marian M. Coble, Winters, California.

### FAT SHEEP DIVISION

In the Grand National Fat Lamb Sale, the grand champion lamb, a Southdown consigned by Gerald Richardson, of California State Polytechnic College brought top price of \$1.05 per pound. It was purchased by James Allan & Sons.

The grand champion pen of two, crossbreds, consigned by Larry Holm, also of Cal Poly, was bought by H. Mofat Co., for 60 cents a pound.

The reserve grand champion lamb, a crossbred, exhibited by Holm sold for 50 cents a pound to Burk Meyer's Market, San Luis Obispo.

The reserve grand champion pen of two, Southdowns, exhibited by Richard-

son, sold for 50 cents a pound to United Market, San Luis Obispo and Plessas Tavern, Pismo Beach.

The grand champion truckload of fat lambs (25 head) was raised by Anderson, Kuhnau and Ryan of Cal Poly. William Taaffe and Company bought these lambs for Del Monte Meat Stores, San Francisco at \$29.50 per hundred-weight. The first prize carload of fat lambs (54 head of 119-pound Hampshires) was shown by Sutter Basin Corporation of Robbins, California. They sold to Hagstrom Stores at 22 cents a pound.

### BRED EWE SALE

Top price in the purebred ewe sale conducted by the California Purebred Sheep Exhibitors' Society at the Grand National, was paid for a bred Suffolk yearling consigned by F. A. and Marian M. Coble of Winters, California. For this ewe, Wynn Sutfin of Corning, California, paid \$130. The 39 head of bred and yearling ewes made a \$46.73 average.



Grand Champion fat lamb at 1955 Grand National. Lyman Miller, left, of James Allan & Sons, San Francisco, purchased the Southdown for \$1.05 a pound at auction from Gerald Richardson, right, of California State Polytechnic College.



This pen of Southdown wethers won the grand championship award over all breeds at the recent Pacific International Exposition, Portland, Oregon. They were bred, fitted and shown by Washington State College, Pullman. WSC's veteran shepherd, Claude Koch, is holding the middle wether.



## PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

PORTLAND, OREGON  
OCTOBER 15-22, 1955

**T**HE forty-fifth Pacific International Livestock Exposition was another top show event of the year. Breed champions are listed below.

**Cheviots:** Champion ram, Don F. Kessi & Son, Harlan, Oregon. Champion ewe, A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, B. C., Canada.

**Columbias:** Champion ram, E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon. Champion ewe, John Zimmerman, McMinnville, Oregon.

**Cotswolds:** Champion ram, Yvonne Hansen, Junction City, Oregon. Champion ewe, Harms Bros., Canby, Oregon.

**Corriedales:** Champion ram and ewe, H. James Anderson, Santa Rosa, California.

**Dorsets:** Champion ram and ewe, Gath Bros., Salem, Oregon.

**Hampshires:** Champion ram and ewe, A. W. Bagley, Salem, Oregon.

**Lincolns:** Champion ram and ewe, Delbert, Donna and Don Kessi, Harlan, Oregon.

**Romneys:** Champion ram, L. E. McCaleb, Monmouth, Oregon. Champion ewe, Ahrens Bros., Turner, Oregon.

**Shropshires:** Champion ram, John W. Hill, Eugene, Oregon. Champion ewe, Gath Bros., Salem, Oregon.

**Southdowns:** Champion ram, Charles R. Travis, Rohnerville, California. Champion ewe, Severa Wilford, Jr., Cotati, California.

**Suffolks:** Champion ram and ewe, Gath Bros., Salem, Oregon.

### FAT SHOW DIVISION

The grand champion wether lamb, a Southdown, in this year's Pacific International, was exhibited by the State College of Washington, Pullman. It brought \$1.05 in the sale following the show. The Washington State College also received the grand championship award for a pen of Southdown wethers.

Severa Wilford, Jr., of Cotati, California showed the champion grade wether, a crossbred, which sold for 30 cents a pound.

## GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

OGDEN, UTAH  
NOVEMBER 11 TO 16

**S**NOW and sub-zero weather failed to dampen spirits of attendants and exhibitors at the annual Golden Spike

National Livestock Show in Ogden, Utah, from November 11 to 16.

Auctions of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association and the Suffolk bred ewe sale sponsored by the American Suffolk Sheep Society were highlights of the show. (Complete reports of these sales can be found elsewhere on this page.)

Winners in the sheep divisions at the show were:

**Suffolks**—Champion ram and champion ewe, Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

**Columbias**—Champion ram, Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah. Champion ewe, Bryan Killian, Salem, Oregon.

**Hampshires**—Champion ram and ewe Jesse R. Matthews, Ovid, Idaho.

**Southdowns**—Dearden and Wilson, Henefer, Utah, champion ram and ewe.

**Rambouillets**—Glen Maddux, Bakersfield, California, champion ram and ewe.

Grand champion lamb of the show was exhibited by Ray and DeLore Rhodes of Tremonton, Utah. Their entry was a Southdown wether and was purchased by Swift and Company, Ogden, at \$3.75 a pound.

The reserve grand champion lamb was a Southdown shown by Harry Maddux of Bakersfield, California. The lamb sold to the Rogers Hotel, Idaho Falls, Idaho, at 80 cents a pound.

Maddux also won honors with his champion pen of three lambs as well as junior grand champion honors.

### 11TH ANNUAL NATIONAL COLUMBIA SHOW & SALE

Ogden, Utah, November 14, 1955

**T**HIS annual sale was held in connection with the Golden Spike National Livestock Show. Frank Curtis, chairman, Mark Bradford and W. A. Denecke of the sale committee and Alma Esplin, manager, report that consignments made by the leading Columbia breeders of the Nation were of top quality.

Grand champion of the show was a yearling ram entered by Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah. The ram was chosen as the champion by Judge Rufus Cox of Manhattan, Kansas. Carroll Noble of Cora, Wyoming, bought the ram for \$440.

Reserve champion was awarded to a yearling ram consigned by Mrs. Bernice Oliver of Banner, Wyoming. Earl Cunningham, Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, bid him in at \$500.

Bryan Killian, Salem, Utah, exhibited the grand champion ewe, a yearling,

purchased by C. Anderson and Sons of Newell, South Dakota, for \$195. Reserve champion ewe was awarded to a lamb consigned by R. J. Shown of Monte Vista, Colorado. Doris Gilli, Bakersfield, California, made the purchase for \$195.

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah showed the grand champion pen of three ewes and Joseph Pfister of Node, Wyoming, the reserve champion pen of three ewes. Both pens sold for \$285.

The first place blue ribbon ram lamb, exhibited by Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Co., Fort Collins, Colorado, sold to Forest S. Littlejohn of Butler, Indiana. Littlejohn also purchased the red ribbon ram lamb consigned by R. J. Shown, for \$200. Elfa Buckingham of Banner, Wyoming exhibited the first place, two-year old ewe.

Howard Brown of Woodland, California, auctioned the sale. Interest shown and sale averages were about the same as last year, in spite of snow and zero weather.

### SUFFOLK BRED EWE SALE Ogden, Utah, November 14, 1955

**A**DVERSE weather and market conditions didn't greatly deter bidders at the annual Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale, held in conjunction with the Golden Spike National Livestock Show on Monday, November 14, at Ogden, Utah.

Topping the sale was a bred Suffolk yearling ewe consigned to the sale by Ervin E. Vassar of Dixon, California. The ewe sold to John Brodie, Lander, Wyoming for \$230. Close behind was a yearling Suffolk bred ewe consigned by F. A. and Marian M. Coble, Winters, California. This ewe sold to John L. Platts of Lyman, Wyoming, for \$220.

Sixteen head of Suffolk bred yearling ewes sold at an average single price of \$120 per head.

Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah, consigned the top pen of two Suffolk yearling bred ewes. They, too, sold to John Brodie at \$135 per head.

Ewes were sold in pens of twos and threes. Vassar and Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, both sold pens of threes at \$100 per head.

In pen sales of bred yearlings, 45 head brought an average price of \$88.33 per head.

Thirteen head of Suffolk ewe lambs sold at an average of \$54.85 each. Farrell Wankier, Levan, Utah, sold the top Suffolk ewe lamb to W. T. Bridges, Montpelier, Idaho for \$80.

The sale was sponsored by the American Suffolk Sheep Society. Marlow L. Crabtree, Murray, Utah, was sale manager.

# The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB

WEAR WOOL...FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

## Idaho Group Elects Mrs. Curran New President

MRS. Martin Curran, Hagerman, was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, succeeding Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Twin Falls.

Mrs. Basil Aldecoa, Boise, was elected first vice president; Mrs. Lawrence Taylor, Rexburg, second vice president; Mrs. C. W. Coiner, Twin Falls, third vice president. Each of the above will serve as area chairman in their districts in the "Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool" Contest.

Mrs. B. J. Tudder, Lewiston, was elected area chairman for the 10 north Idaho counties in the "Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool" Contest.

Mrs. Myrri Heller, Hammett, was elected director for the State "Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool" Contest.

Assistants to area chairmen in the "Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool" Contest are:

### Eastern District

Mrs. Geo. Nielsen, Idaho Falls  
Mrs. Alan Ricks, St. Anthony  
Mrs. E. H. Finch, Pocatello

### South Central District

Mrs. John Baptie, King Hill  
Mrs. J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls

### Central District

Mrs. Mel Claar, Boise  
Mrs. Harry Soulen, Weiser  
Mrs. Ray Lincoln, Twin Falls, was named secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Alfred Sandy, Hagerman, historian.

## PAGEANT HONORS WOOL

Wool's centuries-old importance to the industrial and commercial life of Britain and the Commonwealth was recognized and honored in the traditional pageantry of London's Lord Mayor's Show, according to an early November International Wool Secretariat news release.

"Wool in the History of London" was the title of the show, which satisfied the new Lord Mayor, Alderman Cuthbert Ackroyd, who was born in the Heavy Woollen District of Yorkshire, and is now a wool merchant in London.

Eleven of the floats in the procession depicted various aspects of wool. All were designed by Guy Sheppard who was responsible for the historic river pageant on the Thames during Coronation year.



Idaho's Top Sewing Contestants: Miss Arma Huschke of Payette, senior winner, and Miss Julie Ann Simmons of Preston, junior winner, receive checks to cover transportation to National Contest in Fort Worth from Fred Ehlers, manager of the F. W. Woolworth Company in Boise.

## Idaho Contest Winners

NINE contestants from Idaho's four districts competed for top honors in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest at the Idaho Convention. The array of beautifully made garments included one of hand-loomed material. Miss Carlene Loveland wove the fabric for her gown and modeled it. However, under the National Contest rules the garment was not eligible as it was made of a material in a class by itself.

All of the nine girls modeled their garments at the ladies' luncheon on November 7 and again at the convention banquet that evening. At the latter event, Miss Arma Huschke of Payette, in the Senior Division, and Miss Julie Ann Simmons of Preston, in the Junior Division, were selected to compete in the National Contest at Fort Worth, Texas January 25, 1956. F. W. Woolworth Company awarded them all-expense paid trips to the National.

Judges in the Idaho contest were Miss Esther Nystrom, clothing specialist, University of Idaho; Miss Martha Gray, State supervisor of home economics; and Mrs. Joe Donoviel, education supervisor for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Seattle.

## 600 Attend Oregon's Convention Luncheon

HIGHLIGHT of the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary annual convention was the luncheon held at Lipmans on November 11 with about 600 in attendance. The 103 girls in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest were guests of Lipmans, and modeled their garments following the luncheon. Mr. Ralph Carter of Lipmans welcomed the girls, ladies of the Oregon Auxiliary and friends. Mrs. Floyd Fox as mistress of ceremonies introduced the State President, Mrs. Maude Schroeder, and members of the Baker Auxiliary who made the individual table decorations of "ewe" trees and the place cards with little bottles of lanolin attached.

Mrs. Alvin Hartley, Silverton, director of the State sewing contest "Make It Yourself With Wool," was also presented.

Miss Juanita Pridaux, fashion coordinator at Lipmans, was presented as commentator of the style review.

The champions were selected as follows, Miss Marina Maletis, Portland, senior division, and Miss Joan Stewart, Sherwood, junior division. Mr. Draves, representing F. W. Woolworth Co., presented these girls with checks to cover all transportation costs to the Fort Worth (Texas) national convention in January. There, they will represent the State of Oregon in the national "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

Winning reserve championships were Miss Alece Anne Loennig and Miss Glenna Belle Maxwell, both of Baker. Each received portable Singer Sewing Machines presented by Singer Sewing Machine Company, Mr. Martin A. Muir, making the presentation.

Other winners were Miss Wanda Fae Trolard, Coos Bay, receiving a Botany brand fabric length from Botany Mills, Inc. S. Stroock and Company presented one Stroock fabric length to Miss Marilyn Bohnert, Medford. I. A. Wyner and Company presented a "Sag No Mor" worsted jersey fabric to Miss Kay Johnson, Portland. Chamberlain Handwovens gave a skirt length to Miss Rosalie Zweifel, Tillamook. The remainder of the contestants were given Pendleton fabric skirt lengths by the Auxiliary, presented by their director, Mrs. Hartley.

Following the style review the ladies of the Portland wool trade were hostesses at a lovely tea. The committee in charge were Mrs. E. C. Rogness, Mrs. E. L. Adams, Mrs. Tom Bishop, Mrs. J. M. Coon, Mrs. M. D. Fell, Mrs. Harold G. Russell, Mrs. Roy Ward and Mrs. S. Wilkins. Pouring were Mrs. Clarence Bishop, Portland; Mrs. W. H. Steiwer, Fossil; Mrs. Ira Staggs, Baker; Mrs. Art Boyd, Baker, and Mrs. Floyd Fox, Silverton.

The auxiliary ladies joined the wool growers for the evening banquet and dance at Amatos.

On Saturday Mrs. Maude Schroeder presided at the annual business meeting where the group voted full support of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Winnifred Gillen, State 4-H agent, reviewed the 4-H contests sponsored by the Auxiliary. She reported that 8,554 girls were in projects concerned with the handling of woolen fabrics, with 847 girls working in Auxiliary sponsored knitting projects. She complimented the Auxiliary on their extensive 4-H awards given in these clothing projects as well as their lamb and mutton meals as sponsored by the Auxiliary.

Mrs. Alvin Hartley, contest director, thanked Mrs. Gillen and Miss Rosalie Mueller for their work with the contest and also the judges of the contest, Mrs. Helen McDowall, Mrs. Anne Foster and Miss Bess Fagan.

Officers elected for the ensuing two years were president, Mrs. Alvin Hartley, Silverton; first vice president, Mrs. Gaylord Madison, Echo; second vice president, Mrs. Marion Krebs, Brockaway.

#### NEW MEXICO SEWING CONTEST WINNERS

Finalists who will represent New Mexico in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest in Fort Worth are Miss Nancy Ann Fore, Estancia, senior division winner, and Miss Norma Jo Thigpen, Lake Arthur, junior division winner. The girls were chosen at the State finals which were held at the New Mexico State Fair in Albuquerque in September.

Miss Fore received her award for her peacock blue botony wool crepe dress, while Miss Thigpen won her award for a coat ensemble of moss green Forstmann wool.

## South Dakota Reports Successful Convention

OUR convention and contest were held October 28th and 29th in Belle Fourche. The two days were pretty well filled with activities. Registration began Friday morning the 28th, and at noon the Methodist ladies served the usual luncheon to all. The tables were decorated with small truck loads of wool sacks, and in the centers were tiny sewing machines from the Singer Machine Co., suggestive of "Make It Yourself With Wool."

Miss Mary North, our National Contest director, was guest of honor at the luncheon. Having her with us was the highlight of our convention.

The ladies like to attend the men's meetings, so we try to plan our meetings accordingly.

On Friday night we held a "Sheep Growers' Rendezvous" for all sheepmen and their friends. With western music, an original humorous skit was presented, entitled, "A Sheepherder's Vision." The sheepherder sat dreaming by his camp fire, and trying to picture in his mind what each applicant for his hand in marriage through the "Heart and Hand" system, would be like. As he dreamed different girls came on the stage and performed: "Orlando Orlon" dressed in orlon and playing an accordion; "Daisy Dacron" garbed in dacron, doing a dance routine; "Nettie Nylon" dressed in nylon, and whistling a number. An Irish lass named "Miss Lanolin O'Plus," who sang marvelously, came next but was rejected, because she sang so sweetly that the herder thought she could do better elsewhere. The others were rejected by him because they wore "Sympathetics" (synthetics). Then came "Winnie Wool-sack" in person, lavishly gowned in wool. They fell in love at once, and held up a sign "Nothing Measures Up To Wool." It was done in pantomime, with a narrator. Following this a social hour and supper was enjoyed by about a hundred people. Then dancing was in order, and thus ended the first day of convention.

Saturday morning an auxiliary breakfast was served for officers and members. Following this, Mrs. Ed Marty, retiring president and Mrs. LeRoy Clarkson, president-elect spoke at the men's meeting, expressing the need for closer cooperation in the promotion of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. National Auxiliary Vice President Mrs. Rudie Mick, presented three girls wearing all-wool costumes which they had made for "Make It Yourself With Wool" contests. Mrs. Mick spoke on

the State and National Auxiliary programs.

At noon a luncheon-meeting was held, with 47 in attendance. After our meeting we went to the men's session. Among the speakers was Mary North, who gave an interesting talk on the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest winners trip to Europe.

From 5 to 6 p.m. we enjoyed a cocktail hour and from there to the annual banquet, at the Roosevelt School Gymnasium. Next was the "Kiddies In Wool" Review, in which 20 tots between the ages of three to six years, modeled garments of all wool. This is an annual, and very popular, event at the convention. This year it was exceptionally good.

Our Junior High Band Ensemble, dressed in their new all-wool uniforms, gave three musical numbers. Their uniforms are very colorful; purple wool western pants and jackets, trimmed with white, and white western hats.

A film strip from the Wool Bureau was a welcome addition to the show.

The main event of the convention, "Make It Yourself With Wool" Style Show followed. Miss Carol Ann Bauer, a student at Vermillion University of South Dakota, won first prize in the Senior Division with a Forstmann black wool gown. Miss Karen Ireland placed first in the Junior Division with a coat of wool tweed, and a smart little hat to match. She was Junior first prize winner in South Dakota in '54. Second-place winner in the Senior Division was



South Dakota's Contest Finalists: Carol Ann Bauer of Sioux City, Iowa, left, for Senior Division, and Karen Ireland of Scotland, winner in Junior Division.



Barbara Baxter, student at State College, and Junior winner was Marilyn Revell, Brookings. The second prize winners each received a Singer Sewing Machine.

Following the style show we were invited to attend the Odd Fellows' Halloween Dance.

On October 22 we staged a "Men In Wool" Review at the District Contest in Belle Fourche. It was a little difficult at first to persuade the men and young men they should model for us, but we surmounted this difficulty and had a very nice show. The men did themselves proud in their modeling ability. The "Hub" and "Golden Rule" Stores loaned garments of all wool and fitted the men who were to model. Featured were the "Well Dressed Business Man," young man in "Dress Suit," a young hunter, western dress, and western casual wear. There were a cowboy, (he entered twirling a rope), sheepherder, and a group of collegiates wearing casual, sport, dress, indoor, outdoor, and topcoat and hat. The climax was the modeling of a pair of men's swim trunks, of all wool, and by contrast, a wool bathing suit of fifty years ago, which had a skirt. The two models were prominent men, and the event caused a great deal of merriment.

To sum up our activity, this year we have staged a "Ladies In Wool" (an entertainment feature at one of our meetings), "Men In Wool," "Kiddies In Wool," and the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest in which 110 girls in South Dakota took part.

We are looking toward 1956 with many new plans and ideas.

—Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh, Secretary



Miss Janet Johnson of Casper, center, will be one of Wyoming's contestants in the National Home Sewing Contest at Fort Worth. She placed first in the junior group. With Miss Johnson at this pre-contest dinner are Miss Sheree Loban of Laramie and Mrs. George Chilton of Rock Springs. Mrs. Marilyn Dover of Lovell, Senior Division top, is not shown.



Top California "Make It Yourself With Wool" Winners: Miss Sandra Hesse of Concord, Junior Division, and Miss Gladys Nakabe, San Francisco, Senior Division, receive checks from G. M. Maddox, personnel supervisor of F. W. Woolworth Company, San Francisco, to cover round-trip airplane transportation to National Contest in Fort Worth, Texas, in January. They competed against some 27 district winners at the State contest in the Rose Room of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, November 4. Mrs. Vernon Fish of Durham, is California's State Director of the Sewing Contest and Mrs. M. A. Hartsook of the CWGA office is contest coordinator.



At the Montana "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, R. C. Harris, manager of Woolworth's Store in Great Falls, presents transportation checks to National Contest to Darlene Whitmore of Conrad, Junior Division winner and Irene Bradley of Crane, Senior Division winner.

**Material for the auxiliary section should be sent to Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Route 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon.**

## Oregon Rancher Named "Grassman of the Year"

THE coveted "Pacific Northwest Grassman of the Year" title was awarded to Lloyd Gift, Klamath County, Oregon rancher on November 7.

The award was made in Portland at a luncheon given by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, who sponsor the annual contest. Gift was presented with a \$1,000 farm equipment award by H. D. Smith, Portland's general sales manager for R. M. Wade and Company.

An additional \$250 cash award was presented to Gift by John M. Hooper, chairman of the chamber's grasslands committee. This was a special award provided by Pendleton Woolen Mills in recognition of the regional winner's range improvement program.

Ervin L. Peterson, assistant secretary of agriculture, was the featured speaker at the meeting.

Just prior to being announced as the regional winner, Gift accepted a \$300 check for winning the Oregon Grassman award. This award was made by E. C. Sammons, president of the United States National Bank at Portland.

Lloyd Gift was selected from a trio of State winners representing more than 400 county contestants from Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Other regional finalists were Washington's Eugene Bauer, Woodland dairy farmer, and Idaho's Leo Rice, cattleman from Gooding.

The grassman contest was originated in 1950 by the Portland chamber's agricultural committee.

This year's regional winner displayed his ability to transform unproductive sagebrush and scab-rock land into lush pastures. Before improvement, 40 acres of Gift's land were required to support one beef animal. Today an acre and a half does the job.

An impressive feature about the three candidates' grass programs is that each one has accomplished what many other ranchers and farmers could do. All three operate land that is typical of thousands of acres in the region where similar practices are needed and applicable.

### SOUTHERN SHEEP IDEAS

Sheep raisers in the South will find a variety of plans for sheep shelters and equipment in a new agriculture handbook (number 90) prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating colleges or universities in 13 States from Virginia to Texas. Single copies may be obtained free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

# this month's Quiz

I think that yearling ewe and lamb prices should be about the same. In other words, an 18-cent lamb would be an \$18 yearling.

—Jim Schumm  
Edgar, Montana

I feel there should be a two-cent spread. The yearling should cost about two cents more per pound than the ewe lamb.

The man who buys and winters a yearling has a lamb along with the wool clip for his margin, but the man who winters a ewe lamb has only the wool clip and the gain in weight to look toward. He needs a two-cent margin to come out.

—Frank Meaker & Son  
Montrose, Colorado

One trade in Landers (Wyoming) that I know of was as follows: two yearling ewes for three ewe lambs—the yearlings weighed 115 pounds and the lambs, 75 pounds. It figures out to 16½ cents per pound.

—W. A. Robertson  
Landers, Wyoming

The early sheep business, and up until World War II, was built on more or less uniform yardsticks, for instance five sheep to one cow. During that time the yardstick for replacement yearling ewes was the same price per head that the fat lambs brought per pound. In fact, I can quote several growers with range that was not suitable for ewes and their lambs, who would buy ewe lambs in the fall, grow them out until the following October. They would make contracts with parties desiring replacements to take the same price for the yearling ewes per head that the buyer's fat lambs brought per pound on the market.

—Mike Hayes  
Denver, Colorado

There is no formula I know of which can be used in determining value of yearling ewes compared to the price of lambs.

There used to be an old rule of thumb "Penny the lamb, dollar the ewe," that is, dollars per head for the yearling equal to the cents per pound for the lamb. The quality and value of various yearling ewes vary a great deal and demand for a particular type may result in an outstanding price. However, probably on the average, yearling ewes should bring in dollars per head somewhere near the fall fat lamb price in cents per pound.

—I. H. Jacob  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Yearling ewes should bring at least \$8 per head more than ewe lambs, or about the cost of holding them over for one year. Eight dollars plus the wool will almost run them one year.

—Claude Smith  
Cedar City, Utah

I hesitate to suggest a price per pound for ewe lambs and yearling ewes for all sheep growers. However, in our area ewe lambs average about 85 pounds and yearling ewes 130 pounds. Lamb crops run from 120 percent to 150 percent.

The yearling ewe should bring 15 percent less per pound than lamb prices, providing the yearling is held for 12 months. This gives the yearling grower 85 percent gross profit per head purchased. I feel that this is a just profit considering labor, feed and death loss in both cases. In areas where lamb weights and lamb crops are less, yearling prices should be proportionately lower also.

—Lyndon E. Schwamb  
Absarokee, Montana

"What should be the relation in price per pound between ewe lambs and yearling ewes of the same quality?"

I am not familiar with feeding and have not come into contact with this problem. However, lambs and yearling ewes of the same quality should be comparable in price. —Lester Spencer

Richfield, Utah

All sales of yearling ewes in this section are by the head. At present prices of animal and feed, the price per pound should be about the same.

—Chester Smith  
Cedar City, Utah

I believe that in this question the idea invariably occurs to the person as to how long it will take to pay for the ewe lamb or the yearling, or I might say, the profits I have ahead for either.

For those buying a ewe lamb at 20 cents a pound, I would say they should expect a profit for turning her into a yearling. . . . She weighs 70 pounds; the price was \$14; the profit, might we say, \$5; the cost of running here \$9—total \$28. The wool returns were \$4.96. The net worth of the yearling is \$23.04.

I cannot see how you can associate the value of a yearling in terms of pounds, as she has changed over from merchandise which is generally bargained for by the pound to merchandise which most generally derives its value from a sheep unit basis.

If you consider the death losses and the income tax, that would up your yearling price again.

—Ernie H. Martin  
Montrose, Colorado

If a yearling ewe is to remain in the area where it was raised and to be bred for the normal season of that particular area, the price per pound should remain about the same for both yearlings and ewe lambs. If either were to be moved from one area to another, the guess would be even more difficult than above.

—S. P. Arbios  
Stockton, California

I don't know enough about the question to give an intelligent answer.

—J. D. Lewis  
Florence, Texas

The yearling ewe has been selling here at about two cents more per pound than ewe lambs.

—Ole Dragsett  
Isabel, South Dakota

I have never sold any yearling ewes or bought any either, by the pound. However I have always thought that would be a fair way to sell or buy them. I've always traded by the head, and a poor animal will bring as much as a good one that way. But in thinking it over, I would think the yearling should bring about two cents per pound more than the lamb sells for.

—Seaton Ranch Co.  
Fort Shaw, Montana

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# AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range and pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending November 21, 1955.

## PASTURES

In the Pacific coastal regions, pastures and ranges continued in good condition for the season in Washington and Oregon, and were benefited by rains of last week in California. The extremely cold weather and snow-covered ranges in the northern border and Rocky Mountain States were detrimental to livestock and necessitated heavy supplemental feeding. Ranchers in northwestern South Dakota reported the storm as the worst on livestock in many years.

Dry range and pasture feed was becoming progressively shorter in Texas. Irrigated small grains in the northwestern portion of the State are furnishing good grazing, but dryland wheat will soon be gone if rain is not received soon.

In the eastern half of the country pastures are still in mostly good condition for the season and furnishing some forage, but need rain in the middle and eastern Gulf area.

## ARIZONA

Cool and freezing temperatures brought sub-normal weather across the State. Showers on 14th general in central and north averaging 0.50 to 1.00 inch; scattered light showers on 17th. Ranges dry in south. Livestock good. Stock water good to fair.

## CALIFORNIA

Precipitation moderate to heavy throughout week in north and light to moderate generally on 16th, 17th and 19th in central and on 16th and 17th in south. Temperatures much below normal over entire State. Rains very beneficial for cover crops, hay, grain crops, and grasses. Cold weather in Sacramento Valley retarded alfalfa aphid activity, and snow in mountains speeded movement of cattle to valley.

## COLORADO

Precipitation above normal and temperatures below normal over entire State. Ranges fair to poor. Winter grains mostly good. Livestock in good condition generally.

### Gypsum, Eagle County November 14, 1955

We've had stormy weather here during the past few weeks. Sheep flocks are in good condition though, and forage on the winter range is fair.

As yet we haven't started any supplemental feeding. We will feed corn at a cost of \$3.25. Hay is selling at \$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton baled.

Breeding season started on November 1.

The herder situation is very bad here. Our other main problem is the price we have to pay for things we have to buy compared with the prices at which we sell.

—J. L. Mayne

### Montrose, Montrose County November 13, 1955

Forage on the winter ranges is fair in some regions and poor in others. The lack of water in reservoirs is serious. It has been dry here up until now. Feed matured well and lambs hardened up on it in good shape. Some moisture now would help.

Sheep flocks are in about average condition for this time of the year. Mine are perhaps in a little better shape than usual.

We haven't done any supplemental feeding, but we will feed number 2 eastern corn. Last year we paid \$3.40 for it. I'm not sure what it will cost us this year.

There are about 200 fewer ewe lambs in our flock this year than last. We are feeding 1,250 lambs this winter.

From November 6 through December 25 is breeding season here.

Some extra good whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes recently sold here for \$24 per head.

Herders are not too abundant nor reliable.

The fact that everything you buy is up and everything you sell is down is our number one problem. I cannot understand why the price of lamb can go up and down as it does and yet the price of lamb in the store (if it is available) doesn't change. If I were assured of making money on my lambs, all my other problems would be minor.

—Frank Meaker

### Montrose, Montrose County November 17, 1955

I will start lambing about April 1st.

I'm not carrying over any ewe lambs this winter.

The condition of the range is slightly below normal for this time of year. We have had two very dry years. We have had appreciable moisture and snow here the last two days, but before that it was very dry. Sheep flocks seem to be in good condition.

We've done no supplemental feeding yet. Later we will feed 22 percent range pellets at a cost of \$87 per ton. Baled hay is selling at \$20 per ton.

It is hard to find a good herder nowadays.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have sold recently at \$23 per head.

—Ernie H. Martin

## IDAHO

Extremely cold weather early in week. Record-low temperatures for so early in season at most stations. Minimum at Malad City 28 degrees below zero and Boise 3 degrees below zero. Moderate to heavy precipitation in all sections, with several inches of snow on ground throughout State on Friday. Rapid warming, however, resulted in general melting of snow below about 4,500 feet.

## MONTANA

One of the most severe cold spells in history for so early in season started moderating on 18th after lasting seven days. Large number of cold records for November broken. Moderate to locally heavy precipitation, mostly snow, early in week and again at weekend. Snow and cold required feeding of livestock until moderating temperatures close of week opened ranges.

### Absarokee, Stillwater County November 16, 1955

Wool sold from the Stillwater wool pool in June at 52½ cents per pound.

Both fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have been selling here at from \$19 to \$21 per head if there are no blackfaces in the lot.

Forage on the winter range is in from average to good condition. It has been very cold here in the last week, reaching as low as a minus 23 degree reading. We have only had three to four inches of snow.



Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton. In the bale it's bringing from \$18 to \$20 per ton. We do no supplemental feeding in the winter. During bucking and about 30 days before lambing through the end of lambing, we feed home-grown oats.

There will be about 10 percent fewer bred ewes in our herd this year than last. Breeding season started here on November 13.

The main problem facing us is to keep our operation costs low enough so that we can show a large enough net gain to continue our operations.

—L. E. Schwamb

**Edgar, Carbon County**  
November 15, 1955

There are mostly farm flocks in this area, and we don't have too much of a problem with the herder situation.

Recent snows have improved the forage condition on the winter range. Unseasonably cold weather has, as yet, had no ill effects.

Farm flocks in this area are in excellent condition.

During the winter we feed our own feed grain at a cost of about \$2 per hundredweight. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$14 per ton. Baled alfalfa hay is bringing \$20 per ton.

We kept more ewe lambs this year than last.

Breeding season began here on November 1.

Low lamb and wool prices combined with high operating expenses give us our main point of worry.

—Jim Schumm

**Fort Shaw, Cascade County**  
November 17, 1955

At this time, the winter range looks very good. I'd say it is much better than what is considered normal. The past week or 10 days has been very cold—around 10 to 20 degrees below zero. There hasn't been much snow, however, and the cold weather didn't bother the range any.

I believe that most sheep here are in good condition for the winter.

We haven't done any supplemental feeding yet. We normally don't do any until after the first of the year. We feed about a 20 percent manufactured feed. I haven't had any price quotations yet on it, but I think it will be a little cheaper than last year when it was \$70 per ton.

Loose hay is selling from \$8 (for poor quality) up to \$15 per ton for the best. Baled hay sells about \$2 per ton higher than the loose.

I think there will be some increase in the number of ewes bred this year compared to last. There seem to be more bunches of old ewes kept for breeding this fall instead of being

killed. We breed our ewes to begin lambing by the first of March and be through by April 15.

I heard of two wool sales during the last month. One clip of about 15,000 pounds sold at 40 cents and a smaller clip sold at 38 cents a pound.

From \$20 to \$22.50 is the price being paid here for both fine-wooled and crossbred yearling ewes.

We have been able to get enough herder help, but some of them are pretty old and aren't too good any more.

We don't seem to be able to get enough for our products in relation to our costs.

—Seaton Ranch Company

NEVADA

**Uvada, Lincoln County**  
October 19, 1955

Prices received for wool and lambs are too low to meet the heavy taxes imposed on stockmen. Wages and labor are too high, as also are grazing fees, county taxes, gas, oil, cars, trucks, farm equipment, wool bags—everything a stockman must buy to operate his outfit. The money goes in the bank and right out again on high expenses.

Can't something be done to improve the prices received for wool and lamb so that we can make both ends meet?

We stockmen are good law-abiding citizens who try to pay our bills and raise the people's meat and wool. We should have a better break.

Yours for hoping that things improve so that we can go on living on an even basis.

A stockman for 37 years,  
Gustave Henroid

NEW MEXICO

Cold first part of week, rising daytime temperatures latter part but night continued below normal. Light snow in western and northern mountains first part of week, followed by clear weather in all sections latter part. Range grass generally good and only limited feeding of livestock necessary. Cattle and sheep in very good condition.

**Carlsbad, Eddy County**  
November 2, 1955

There have been plentiful rains in and around Carlsbad and ranges are good but not as good as around Tatum. The sheep that I have seen are in good condition. Coyotes apparently are not causing much trouble.

Due to illness I am no longer in the sheep business but hope to be back again some day.

—J. W. Anderson

**Hope, Eddy County**  
November 24, 1955

We know from actual experience that livestock producers in New Mexico are having an extremely difficult time in



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making ends meet under present economic conditions. This country has been made great through the development of free enterprise and free markets.

Sheep and forage conditions are both better here this year than they have been for the past few years. We've had fine fall weather and feed conditions are good. Very little supplemental feed will be needed. We do feed some 41 percent cottonseed meal at a cost of \$75 per ton. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$30 per ton.

There are about 20 percent more ewe lambs in our flock this year than last. There are also about 10 percent more bred ewes. Breeding season here is in November.

Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes sold here recently at from \$16 to \$18 per head. Fine-wooled yearling ewes brought from \$14 to \$18.

The herder situation doesn't bother us; we have net wire fences.

—J. P. Casabonne

#### **Roswell, Chaves County October 31, 1955**

There have been some transactions of wool here, the selling price being very low. We use Kemp's Branding Fluid, and we're sure that it's scourable.

During the winter we feed cottonseed cake and pellets of different kinds as supplements. We use maize, corn and alfalfa pellets. Hay prices are about the same as last year. Baled hay is selling at \$30 per ton.

Feed on the fall and winter ranges looks to be very good. Some moisture here in the last little while made feed cure well.

A few more ewe lambs are being kept this year than usual. Also a few more ewes are being bred.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$16 per head. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes sold at \$18 per head.

Coyotes are fewer than usual. There are too many guns and trappers after them.

—C. A. Buchanan

#### **OREGON**

Cold spell lasting throughout period reached new record lows for this early in year at many points including Portland. Western minimal mostly 10 to 20 degrees, eastern below zero with —32 degrees at Ukiah. Cold spell breaking up as period ended. Total precipitation during period mostly in form of moderate snow. Approximately 4 to 8 inches of snow fell in west, 5 to 15 inches in eastern valleys and considerable more in mountain areas. Cold expected to have done great damage to all unharvested crops.

#### **OREGON**

#### **Ontario, Malheur County October 26, 1955**

Numbers of wool clips remain unsold here. Growers are reluctant to accept offers and are very dissatisfied with wool manufacturers' forcing wool prices as low as they have. Growers feel that manufacturers are taking an unfair advantage because of the Wool Act of 1954. Some sheepmen are liquidating their flocks. High costs and low income are causing others to have trouble refinancing. The sheep business is very sick!

The outlook for the winter range in our area is good. In other sections it is fair to poor. It's been warm here the past few weeks and rain is badly needed.

There'll be fewer ewe lambs and bred ewes in our flock this year than last.

Mixed lots of yearling ewes have sold here from \$15 to \$25 per head.

In recent wool transactions in this area, from 36 cents to 42 cents per pound was paid.

We feed mostly 41 percent cottonseed cake pellets as a winter supplement. We also feed some dehydrated sugar beet pellets.

Alfalfa hay prices are about 25 percent higher than a year ago. Baled hay is bringing \$24 per ton and loose hay is at \$20 per ton.

Coyotes are becoming more numerous here.

—G. E. Stanfield

#### **Ontario, Malheur County November 13, 1955**

Supplemental feeding hasn't begun here yet, but later we will feed 20 percent checkers at a cost of \$74 per ton. Hay is selling for \$20 a ton loose and \$25 per ton baled.

There are the same amount of ewes bred in our flock every year, as there is only so much range available. Breeding season is in September.

Range conditions are fair here. Some green grass started in the old grass. It has been dry and cold, and sheep flocks are in very good condition.

Yearling ewes — fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbreds — have sold here at from \$22.50 per head to \$24 per head.

High costs of feed and labor are a problem. We don't have trouble with the herder situation though, for our men have been with us for years.

—Fred W. Trenkel

#### **Salem, Marion County November 16, 1955**

Parasites present our most vexing problem at the present time.

In many places there have been record low temperatures recorded this year

for Oregon in November. Forage on the winter range was the best in years until the cold spell and snow hit here this week. Results of the damage are not yet known.

We've done some supplemental feeding of our lambs. We feed soybeans, oats, barley and beet pulp. Oats and barley cost about \$40 per ton. Soybeans cost \$108 per ton and beet pulp runs \$72 per ton.

Alfalfa hay is selling at \$35 per ton in the bale.

There are a few more ewe lambs being carried over in flocks here this winter than a year ago. We are feeding some purebred lambs this winter.

Breeding season here is from August to October.

—J. J. Thompson

#### **SOUTH DAKOTA**

Severe cold with raw winds, followed by warming over weekend. Near-blizzard conditions in west and north from 14th through 16th. Coldest November temperatures of record in Rapid City area. New snow of 3 to 9 inches, except traces in southeast. Ranges covered until weekend thaw, requiring some supplemental feeding of livestock which are in good condition except locally in northwest where ranchers said storm was worst one on livestock in many years.

#### **Howes, Meade County November 1, 1955**

I haven't seen any coyotes in these parts for quite some time, although I heard a coyote early last spring.

Prairie hay and corn furnish our supplemental winter feed. Hay prices are generally higher than a year ago.

Winter range conditions won't be as good as last year, although we've had nice weather here this fall and the grass has greened up and hasn't frozen yet.

We use Kemp's Branding Fluid. It is apparently scourable, as it washes out of our clothes very well.

—Leo L. Collins

#### **Isabel, Dewey County November 23, 1955**

Our most vexing problem is getting good help. The herder situation is not too good here.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$23 per head. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have brought \$22.

Forage on the winter range is in good condition. It has been cold and windy here during the past two weeks, but we haven't done any supplemental feeding as yet. Soon we will feed corn and lots of alfalfa. Corn is selling at \$1.20 per bushel. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$10 per ton and \$15 per ton in the bale.

There are fewer ewe lambs being wintered than there were last year.

Breeding season here is from December 1 to 21.

—Ole Dragsett

The National Wool Grower

## TEXAS

Abnormally warm first part of week then dry "norther" moved downstate at mid-week. Freezing did not penetrate beyond earlier cold spells and frost free area remained unchanged. Light rains occurred in coastal plains and extreme south; elsewhere, no rain with winds depleting scant soil moisture. Dry range and pasture feed progressively shorter. Stockers and feeders continued to move.

### Fort Worth, Tarrant County November 2, 1955

Range conditions have been good here, but we need rain. . . . It's been very dry.

Some wool has sold here from 40 cents to 50 cents a pound.

If we get some rains, we won't use any winter supplemental feeds.

If we can brand every six months we use branding fluid. If not, we use regular paint that will stay on. We would certainly like to have a regular branding paint that would stay on for one year.

—O. P. Leonard

### Florence, Williamson County November 14, 1955

Dry weather has been our main problem. Everytime I breed for fall lambs, the weather turns so dry that there is nothing to produce milk. It has been too, too, too dry here. Surprisingly though, forage on the winter range is in fair to good condition. And sheep flocks are in good shape.

We are now feeding cottonseed cake and meal as a supplement. This costs us \$63 per ton. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at from \$43 to \$45 per ton.

July and August is the breeding season for fall lambs, and October is the season for spring lambs.

There has been a slight increase in activity on wool sales here. Near 120,000 pounds of wool sold at 36½ cents to 45 cents in the grease.

Yearling ewes, both fine woolled and crossbred, have sold here at \$8 to \$10.

—J. D. Lewis

## UTAH

Very cold arctic air covered entire region by Tuesday. Full force of record-breaking cold wave hit Utah, particularly Great Salt Lake Valley at midweek. New daily minimal established and lowest daily maxima of record. Record-breaking —14 degrees on 16th at Salt Lake Airport. Moderate snow accompanied front and light snow continued throughout week. Brisk southerly winds over Utah and Nevada.

### Cedar City, Iron County November 14, 1955

Our problems are the same as all others in agriculture. Everything we have to buy is going up and everything we have to sell is going down. The

gap is getting too wide for the spark to jump.

This year we are going to try supplementing our winter feed with cottonseed meal and salt. Meal costs us \$72 per ton and salt sells for \$25 per ton. We haven't started this feeding as yet.

Due to late summer storms here, most winter ranges made a good growth. It has been very dry, and we are getting our first fall storm tonight.

Because of poor conditions last winter and spring, most sheep flocks are a little below par.

There seems to be an adequate supply of herders here.

—Chester Smith

### Cedar City, Iron County November 12, 1955

Forage on the winter range is generally good, but it is spotty in some areas. It has been very dry here, and this hasn't helped feed conditions any.

We have done some supplemental feeding during breeding which began on November 1, Lambing will begin on March 25.

Sheep are in good condition in this area.

During the winter we supplement with cottonseed meal and one-third salt. We also feed Purina 20 percent checkers. The meal costs us \$3.75 and checkers run \$4.45 per hundredweight. Baled hay is selling at from \$28 to \$35 per ton.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$17 a head. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have also sold at \$17, with a few choice offerings selling at \$22.

The herder situation couldn't be worse.

Trying to make the dollars received from sales equal the dollars spent for operating costs is our main problem. We're also having trouble trying to get by with the labor available and compete with wages paid by other industry. When are the livestock people going to get wise and form some kind of a union so that we will have a voice in cost-price differential? We are 30 years behind now.

—Claude Smith

### Richfield, Sevier County November 13, 1955

Feed here is dry and short. The dry weather we've been having has not been at all good for feed conditions. Sheep are in fair condition here.

We have started our supplemental feeding program of cottonseed meal. This costs us \$72 per ton. Baled hay is selling at from \$21 to \$25 per ton.

We only kept one-third as many ewe lambs this year as last.

Breeding season began here on November 15.

The herder situation is not good. But still, our main problem is balancing the budget.

—Lester Spencer

## WASHINGTON

Very cold throughout week in east and until Friday in west. New minimum temperature records established in all areas of State for this early in season and new low temperatures for November recorded in some localities. In east, minimum temperatures reached zero to —14 degrees; in west zero to 13 degrees above. Two to 6 inches of snow fell in southern half of west Wednesday; 3 to 8 inches over all of west Thursday. Ground frozen 6 to 8 inches. Considerable damage to winter barley and wheat and unharvested crops and apples. Livestock in satisfactory condition; feed plentiful.

### Pullman, Whitman County November 18, 1955

We have a farm flock of about 35 ewes. Our sheep are in good condition.

Fall rains and warm weather have helped the range feed. It has been good weather until the last two weeks when unusual cold and snow hit here. We have had to supplement our feed the last 10 days. We feed oats and barley at a cost of from \$38 to \$40 per ton.

Baled hay is selling here at from \$30 to \$35 per ton.

There will be a slight increase in the number of ewe lambs carried over this winter and in the number of ewes bred in farm flocks in this area.

Breeding season here is from September to November 15.

—Max Hinricks & Son

## WYOMING

Arctic air dropped average temperatures to nearly 25 degrees below normal; greatest departure in Yellowstone basin where several stations reported average temperatures near or below zero. Light snows fell at most stations with State average normal. Livestock feeding generally.

### Lander, Fremont County November 16, 1955

The wool situation and the expense of operating on the range are our main problems. Feed conditions are very poor here.

We haven't done any supplemental feeding yet, but we will feed corn and cubes at a cost of \$77.60 per ton. Hay is selling at \$12 per ton loose and from \$15 to \$20 per ton baled.

From December 1 to 10 is the breeding season here.

Around \$18 a head has been paid for fine-wooled yearling ewes recently. Crossbred (whitefaces) yearling ewes have sold at \$20.

The herder situation is not so good.

—W. A. Robertson



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Drumheller, Alta., Canada  
TEDMON LIVESTOCK  
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

## PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH  
Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1  
RICKS BROS.  
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

## RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE  
Aurora, Utah  
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
KELSTROM RANCH  
Freda, North Dakota  
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM,  
Inc.  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah  
NIELSON SHEEP CO.  
Ephraim, Utah  
OLSEN, CLIFFORD  
Ephraim, Utah  
THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana  
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.  
Node, Wyoming

## ROMELDALES

FRANCKE, R. O.  
6719 Burnside Road  
Sebastapol, California  
SPENCER, A. T.  
Rte. 1, Box 12  
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

## SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.  
Rupert, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
CURRY, S. E.  
Plainview, Texas  
FOX, FLOYD T.  
Silverton, Oregon  
FULLMER BROS.  
Star Route, Menan, Idaho  
GRENVILLE & TRENTHAM  
Morrin, Alta., Canada  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.  
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.  
MOON, MYRTHE N.  
Springville, Utah  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROKE, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
ROCK AND SON, P. J.  
Drumheller, Alta., Canada  
VASSAR, ERVIN E.  
Dixon, California  
WANKIER, FARRELL T.  
Levan, Utah  
WARRICK & SON, ROY B.  
Oskaloosa, Iowa

## TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
Stanford, Montana  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
• Anaconda, Montana  
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Helena, Montana

## Here's What You Should Know

# ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

**IF YOU ARE A SELF-EMPLOYED FARMER** with net earnings (profits) of \$400 or more a year:

1. Get a Social Security Card . . . if you don't already have one. (Go to nearest security district office or get application blank from post office.)

2. Make your report once a year . . . as part of your income tax return. Report **NET EARNINGS** (profits) after subtracting farm expenses from **GROSS INCOME** (or figure your net earnings as explained below.\*)

\*Note: If your gross income is not more than \$1800, you can report either your actual net income if \$400 or more, or one half of your gross income if your gross is \$800 or more.

If your gross income is over \$1800, you must figure out your actual net earnings, but, if they are less than \$900, you can report either the actual net amount or \$900.

**IF YOU HIRE FARM HELP** and pay \$100 or more a year to any one worker you must:

1. Get an employer identification number from your local social security or Internal Revenue Service office.

2. Keep a record of each employee to whom you pay \$100 in the year. (His name, social security number, wages paid.)

3. Deduct two percent from cash wages paid each covered employee (up to \$4200 a year), match it with an equal amount as your tax, and send the total to the District Director of Internal Revenue on proper form. If you pay less than \$2500 in covered wages in first nine months of year, you pay tax and make a report only once for the year.

**IF YOU WORK FOR A FARMER** and get cash pay of \$100 or more in a year from one employer:

1. You must have a Social Security Card. Get one from your Social Security district office if you don't already have one or get an application from your post office.

2. Show your card to the person you work for. He must copy your name and Social Security number for his records so you will get credit for your work.

3. Your employer must take two cents out of every dollar of your cash pay. He will pay an equal amount and send the total to the District Director of Internal Revenue.

### WANT TO KNOW MORE?

Here are three sources of information about Social Security at your service:

1. Internal Revenue Service offices can advise you how and when to pay Social Security taxes.

2. Social Security Offices are located in large towns and cities to issue you

Social Security Cards and help you claim benefits. Representatives visit other communities regularly.

3. County Agents. You'll find county agents and local representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture well informed about Social Security.

Ask your postmaster where these offices are located.

## Utah Wool Growers—Wool Marketing Move

**T**HE important changes in wool marketing which have developed over the last few years have resulted in the necessity of wool marketing organizations' changing their method of warehousing, handling and selling wool. Core tests to determine shrinkage, while not developed to 100 percent satisfaction, are now being considered as more dependable than human judgment. This in turn, makes the grading of wool necessary. Mills are insisting on grading to avoid buying wool that they cannot use in their regular line of production.

Breeding has drifted away from the fine-wooled sheep to crossbred types. All of these factors have made merchandising of wool entirely different than a few years past.

Some informed wool men charge the Government programs with the laxity and carelessness of sheepmen in preparing their wool. Be this as it may, livestock men are not exerting the effort, in general, of putting wool up in good merchantable shape. This means that either a handler or a grower-owned marketing organization must prepare the wool for sale and this requires grading into the various lines of wool produced.

There is a trend, not yet fully developed, that may move the woolen manufacturing establishments out of the immediate radius of Boston. Particularly this trend has been toward North Carolina and South Carolina.

After taking all of this into consideration, the National Wool Marketing Corporation and the Utah Wool Marketing Association have negotiated a joint venture with the surrounding States in the storage of wool at Salt Lake City, Utah and have negotiated for the warehouse and facilities of the Edgehill-Gooding Company at 855 South Fourth West, Salt Lake City 1, Utah,

where wools of the immediate territory will be received by the Central Wool Warehouse Corporation, a subsidiary of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Wools will be handled and graded at this location and sample bags sent to Boston. For the merchandising of these wools, a selling organization will be maintained, not only in Boston, but also in the West. Presently the National Wool Marketing Corporation is serving some 100 mills in the marketing of wool direct from the producer to the mill. The taking over of the Edgehill-Gooding Company warehouse offers a much broader service to wool growers of this section.

The Utah Wool Marketing Association extends to their many friends and members a cordial invitation to visit them at their new offices, 855 South Fourth West, Salt Lake City 1, Utah, where the problem of parking has been solved with adequate parking space, without parking meters.

Please make a notation on your records that the office of the Utah Wool Marketing Association and the Utah Wool Growers has been changed to 855 South Fourth West, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. The telephone number remains the same—EMpire 4-8983.

—James A. Hooper  
Manager

## FUTURE FARMERS ELECT OFFICERS

**A** Lakeview, Oregon youth—Dan Dunham, 19—was elected national president of the Future Farmers of America at their national convention in Kansas City, Missouri October 10 to 13.

Acting as the new president's assistant will be Lynn Loosli of Ashton, Idaho, who was elected vice president of the FFA. Loosli is a student at the Utah State Agricultural College.

Dan Dunham has served as president of the Oregon FFA. He is presently attending Oregon State college on the Bernard Daly scholarship which will pay him \$500 per year for four years of college. He plans to secure a degree in agriculture and qualify as a teacher of vocational agriculture.

As national president, Dan will travel throughout the United States in the execution of his duties. It is likely that his education will be postponed a year.

Vice President Loosli is a junior student at the USAC where he represents the school of agriculture as a student body senator. He is secretary of the Mutual Improvement Association, his church affiliated organization.

## Halogeton Research Continues in Idaho

**H**ALOGETON research will continue in southern Idaho under a five-year extension of the cooperative agreement between the University of Idaho and the Bureau of Land Management.

The BLM provided a \$9,000 allotment to finance the cooperative work during the coming fiscal year.

Representing the University in research on control of the weed, which has taken over large areas of southern Idaho livestock ranges, are the agricultural experiment station and the forest, wildlife and range experiment station.

Tests on control of the weed are being made with herbicides and testing and evaluation of range grasses for re-seeding, reports J. E. Kraus, experiment station director.

Ability of native perennial range plants to compete with halogeton is being tested by the forest, wildlife and range experiment station in seven southern Idaho counties, according to E. W. Wohletz, director of that unit. Also being studied is the effect of re-seeding on halogeton control. Lee A. Sharp, assistant professor of range management, is heading the field work on this phase of the project.

### NEW PRESIDENT BWTA

Samuel C. Lukens, Lukens Associates, is the new president of the Boston Wool Trade Association. He was elected at that group's 44th annual meeting in Boston on November 15. He succeeds James H. Stannard III, vice president of the Winslow Brothers and Smith.

### WOOL DEALER CHANGES

Elliot W. Brown, a partner in the wool firm of Dewey Gould and Company the past 20 years, will become sales manager for the National Wool Marketing Corporation on January 1.

The Salt Lake office of Hallowell, Jones and Donald has been closed. According to our information, the highly respected Frank Mason has retired and Milo Marsden is now affiliated with the Deseret Livestock Company of Salt Lake City.

G. Aaron Hanson has purchased the interests of the Top Company in Wool Handlers, Inc., and is now the sole owner of the latter firm. Headquarters office is in Salt Lake City.



"I ain't sure if you shot that coyote or scared him to death with those clothes."

## New Zealander Visits National Wool Grower

**R. L. Ferris**, managing editor of a leading New Zealand agricultural publication—"Straight Furrow"—visited the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER in Salt Lake City in late October.

Mr. Ferris was on the last lap of a journey which had taken him all across Europe, Canada and the United States. Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City, the touring journalist stated that this was one of the prettiest cities he had seen in the United States. He compared it to Washington, D. C.

"Straight Furrow" is a monthly newspaper which reaches 50,000 farmers and ranchers in New Zealand. Forty percent of these readers are sheepmen, while 80 percent are farmers. The newspaper is the official journal of the Federated Farmers of New Zealand, Inc.

While in Salt Lake City, Mr. Ferris toured the Deseret News Press, where the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is printed. He was very much surprised at many of the modern methods used in this printing plant.

**A**N article appearing in the September, 1955 issue of "Straight Furrow" states that many of the lambs being exported from New Zealand to England and Canada are too fat.

The article quoted J. P. Rutherford, a well-known New Zealand farmer, who had just returned from an overseas trip. "In England, our traditional market, the demand is for leaner lamb, and in Canada, where there are potentialities for an expanding market, they would prefer our 'seconds' rather than prime quality."

Mr. Rutherford mentioned that there were not two million sheep in the whole of Canada and, therefore, there was a potential market for New Zealand lamb.

## ICC SUSPENDS REDUCTIONS

The carriers' proposal to reduce west-bound meat rates has been temporarily suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The suspension will be in effect until June 14, 1956 unless it is amended earlier by the Commission.

The proposed reduction is a flat 50 cents per hundred pounds on carload shipments of fresh meat and packing-house products from midwestern points to the Pacific coast.

A tentative hearing in this matter has been set for the week of January 17 at Denver.

## FEED PROGRAM EXTENDED

The 1955 emergency feed program was extended in 22 Texas counties on September 20. In making this announcement, the USDA stated that the operation of the extended program is basically the same as the one concluded on June 30, though there are some administrative and operational revisions.

The program enables eligible stockmen and farmers to receive \$1 per hundredweight assistance on the purchase price of designated surplus feed grains and approved mixed feeds containing such designated feed grains. The program is confined to designated drought disaster areas.

West Texas has more grass now than it has had in several years, preparing to go into winter. At the same time, it has some counties which are dryer now than at any time in the past.

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## The corn that bought a round-trip ticket to Europe

Back in '41 a trip to Europe looked pretty remote to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. But a certain part of each corn crop went into Series "E" Savings Bonds earmarked for A Special Project. Years passed . . . the Bonds grew . . . and an old dream crystallized. Now the Clarks are in Europe on a well-earned and long dreamed of vacation.

Why don't you fulfill your dreams through the Savings Bond habit? The Clarks and millions like them have found it a wonderful way to save. Three dollars invested today in Series "E" Savings Bonds grow to four in nine years and eight months! What's more, Savings Bonds, easily converted into

cash, are actually *safer* than cash. They are registered in your name and may be replaced if lost, burned or stolen.

Ask your banker about Series "H" Bonds if you would prefer having your interest by check every six months. Your banker can also arrange automatic purchases of Savings Bonds from your account.

When you buy Savings Bonds, you invest in your own and your country's future.

*The crop that never fails*

**U. S. Savings Bonds**

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

# The National Wool Grower





# Merry Christmas

and best wishes for a

**Happy and Prosperous  
New Year**

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From the management of the

**National**

**Ram**

**Sale**

12-55-X  
PURDUE AGRI EXP STA  
LIBRARY

**We'll See You in Ogden**

**August 16-17, 1956**



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